THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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No. 55,357—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
June	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7923
"	CALEDONIA a	7558	...	...
"	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10852
1st July	HIMALAYA a	6958	...	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	7951
"	ARABIA	7933	...	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
"	EGYPT	7912	...	...
4th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
"	PERSIA	7951	...	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9550
"	CALEDONIA	7953	...	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10990
"	OCEANA	6610	...	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9305
"	ARABIA	7933	...	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9021

ALL the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

a These Steamers will call at BRINDISI.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

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Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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MESSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Manchester	5551	3 May	27 May	14 June	...
City of Lahore	7163	5 May	28 May	16 June	...
City of York	7810	2 June	26 June	13 July	...
City of Paris	9210	27 May	17 June	19 July	...
City of Glasgow	5629	19 June	13 July	1 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	5591	12 July	6 Aug.	28 Aug.	...
City of Oxford	7612	28 July	14 Aug.	7 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Augt.	24 Augt.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5694	24 Augt.	16 Sept.	...	20 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4871	23 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of London	9020	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
City of Benares	5178	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5591	26 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7009	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5694	18 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	3 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	5629	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5591	26 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7615	2 Feb.	26 Feb.	25 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7009	16 Feb.	4 Mar.	2 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5694	29 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar	15 Apll
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	24 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	13 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5448	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	5629	10 Apr.	2 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except City of Vienna and Trafford Hall.

Fares	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
To Marseilles	Rs. 372	Rs. 591	Rs. 439	Rs. 649
" London via Marseilles	482	1,021	489	930
" Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares aforesaid include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	15th June	9 a.m.	direct.
Dwarka	1695	Fri.	16th June	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 15th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "[illegible]" 3358 tons, sailing 14th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Koweit, Mahomerah and Busieh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, sailing on or about Thursday, 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer sailing on or about 17th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

10th June, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber	5428	A. Foresti	1st July 1911
Trieste	5095	N. Ivanonich	1st Aug. "
Koerber	5428	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	H. Saberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4384	G. Gillhuber	15th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6015	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	"	675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	"	545 " 585*
Saloon Class to London and back	"	865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice		350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	"	525
Intermediate Class to London	"	445
Intermediate Class to London and back	"	715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	"	675
Saloon Class to London	"	545 to 585
" Class to London and back	"	865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Nippon	S. Tarabocchia	5350	24th June 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
51, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

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Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

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11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

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LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

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Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States)	Foochow
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Kandy	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

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Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

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Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	"	17,62,500
Reserve Fund	"	5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

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F. D. STRANACK, Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

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HAWKES CUT GLASS is signed by the makers' name just as the old Chinese porcelain workers' put their "six marks" on a vase, just as the eighteenth century silversmiths utilized the ball mark.

It is the Gold Medal Glass of every great exposition of recent years, and among judges of fine glass its surpassing brilliance and cutting have won for it the highest esteem.

We are displaying an assortment of Hawkes Cut Glass in new designs which very well merit your attention.

The prices range from extremely simple to richly decorative designs in table service, vases, candlesticks, &c., &c.

For wedding gifts these importations offer most desirable selection.

We very cordially invite your inspection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENT,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AMERICA

Highest grade LAMP OIL

Rs. 6 per case ex-Godown.

Apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,

FORT, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink YOU NEED this Hot Weather

is a "VITALIA" Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food "VITALIA."

Ask for it at

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25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

10,000 MILES

On one set of Dunlop Tyres!!! This is not an exceptional case but is one of many.

The letter was written by Mr. H. J. Bath of Badger Heath near Wolverhampton on Jan. 5, 1911, to Mr. Cureton, Managing Director of the Sunbean Motor Car Coy., Ltd., Wolverhampton,

"The Dunlop grooved tread tyres supplied with my 12-16 Sunbeam in December, 1909, have now run over 10,000 miles. . . I am selling the car with the tyres still on, so I don't know how much further they will do. I suppose you will take the credit for the car being light on the tyres, but the tyres must be made of good stuff, too, because they had a bad start, with 1,000 miles in the New Forest over unrolled flints. Needless to say, I shall have the same make of tyres on the new car."

DUNLOPS ARE THE BEST.

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Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

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THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

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THE HOUSE for the following:—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

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MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.

BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

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BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY, and KALKA via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Mutira to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

Station.	Return Fares Rs. a. p.	Timings. Up	Down.
Bombay ...	128 10 0	Arr. 7-15	Dep. 21-15
Mhow ...	108 9 0	,, 22-40	,, 5-20
Neemuch ...	95 14 0	,, 23-30	,, 4-55
Nasirabad ...	85 13 0	,, 8-3	,, 19-55
	Simla Dep. 8-15	Arr. 18 30	

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT CORONATION ARTICLES.

By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6, 13, 20, 27 and June 3.]

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th / June 22nd } Modern Kingship (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland ; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland ; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert;

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
THE
CORONATION PAGEANT.
The opening scene of England's Coronation Festivities.
"FOOLSHEAD"
Our Master Mummer as an Insurance Agent.
"IL TROVATORE"
A beautiful presentation of the grand opera and many other pictures.
OUR EXTRA ATTRACTION
LES ORIGINALS MIGNONS.
Parisian Whirlwind Dancers.
A dream of bewildering beauty and loveliness will present
"DANSE LES APACHES"
"LA WALTZ DIVINIA"
&c. &c. &c. &c.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-MORROW
GRAND PRZE SHOW.
7 TO 8 P.M.
ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER WATCHES given away.

BRITANNIA CINEMATOGRAPH.

AT BALIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE, Tardeo.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
TWO SHOWS ONLY.
6-45 to 7-45, 8 to 9 (S. T.)
Don't Miss the last day of our this week's Attractive Programme.
TO-MORROW GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Our Star Film "ROMAN IDYALL."
BOLD AND DARING COUNTER JUMPER.
A five minutes amusement by M. Prince and other interesting and up-to-date subjects.
TO-MORROW
OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
At 8 p.m. (S.T.) when one gold and one silver watch will be given away.
FOUR SHOWS.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 11-15 to 12-15 (S. T.)
HALF PRICES.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YOLOLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ,, 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... ,, 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Mukden	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
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Post Box No. 207,
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THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 5 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—LADY TYPIST for addressing office circulars and keeping registers. Apply personally at office No. 3, "Times" Building, first floor.

THE TRAVELLING WATCH.—It is fitted inside a leather case and is more convenient than a Carriage Clock, as it takes up no more room than a cigar-case. Catalogues sent free on application.—D. R. PUNDOLE & SONS, Watchmakers, Bombay.

WANTED.—On LEASE for term of years a piece of land on or close to the Harbour. Apply Box No. 2894, care of this Paper.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No.

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MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 298, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	7,770,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
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BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS,—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on pplication.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu,
Cawnpore	Nawara-Eliya.	Kampala
		Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 142,
BOMBAY,
W. J. K. HEGARTY
Acting Manager.

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The Pianos noted below are good instruments returned from hire or on commission Sale. There are a number of excellent bargains amongst them. Every Piano guaranteed Sound.

All are Full Compassed (7 octave) Upright or Cottage Pianos unless otherwise marked.

		Rs.
1	IRON FRAMED UPRIGHT PIANO, Ebonized Case...	150
2	CHAPPELL PIANO, IRON FRAMED, Solid Case...	150
3	IRON FRAMED PIANO, Solid Chippendale Mahogany Case	175
6	Do do	175
50	ALLISON UPRIGHT IRON FRAMED PIANO, Carved Mahogany Case... ...	200
51	IRON FRAMED ENGLISH BUILT PIANETTE, Sheraton Mahogany	225
52	ENGLISH MADE IRON FRAMED PIANO, Solid Dark Mahogany	250
53	UPRIGHT GRAND, Iron Framed, Full Trichord, Black Case	275
7	IRON FRAMED ENGLISH SMALL UPRIGHT PIANO, Mahogany Case ...	275
8	IRON FRAMED PIANETTE Mahogany Case	275
10	ALLISON IRON FRAMED PIANO, Solid Mahogany Case (H C D)	275
11	Do do (McN)...	275
14	ENGLISH PATENT FRAMED PIANO, Solid Mahogany Case	300
68	BROADWOOD & SONS, Indian Model Mahogany Case	300
15	IRON FRAMED ENGLISH PIANO, full size, Mahogany Case	300
16	ALLISON INDIAN MODEL PIANO, Solid Case (M. H)...	300
54	ALLISON TROPICAL PIANETTE, Iron Frame, Solid Mahogany Case	300
67	CHALLEN & SONS, Indian Model Walnut Case (F. A.)	350
55	IRON FRAMED FULL COMPASSED PIANETTE, Mahogany Case	375
56	ALLISON IRON UPRIGHT INDIAN MODEL PIANO, (Rs 575)	375
57	CAROL OTTO INDIAN IRON FRAMED OVERSTRUNG PIANO, Black Case...	475
58	ROSE & CO.'S STANDARD INDIAN IRON FRAMED PIANO, Ebonized Mahogany...	425
59	KNAKE UPRIGHT IRON GRAND, Chippendale Mahogany Case	475
21	STROHMENGER IRON FRAMED COTTAGE PIANO, Mahogany Case... ...	550
28	IRON FRAMED ENGLISH UPRIGHT GRAND, Full Trichord nearly new ...	575
60	STROHMENGER UPRIGHT GRAND, overstrung trichord	600
61	SCHIEDMAYER STANDARD INDIAN UPRIGHT GRAND, nearly new ...	600
32	RUD. IBACH IRON FRAMED UPRIGHT (Rs. 900 Model)	575
30	RUD. IBACH IRON FRAMED OBLIQUE UPRIGHT, nearly new	675
33	KNAKE UPRIGHT GRAND, nearly new	675
34	BROADWOOD IRON FRAMED 7 OCTAVE PIANETTE, very little used ...	675
35	KNAKE IRON FRAMED EBONIZED UPRIGHT, practically new	700
36	BLUTHNER UPRIGHT GRAND, Mahogany Case	750
37	KNAKE UPRIGHT GRAND, Chippendale Mahogany, Rs 975 Model	750
42	BROADWOOD UPRIGHT OVERSTRUNG GRAND, very little used	775
48	ELECTRIC SELF-PLAYING PIANO, Hopkinson Electrelle, nearly new, can be used also as an ordinary piano	1,200

HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOS.

9	BROADWOOD GRAND PIANO, in Mahogany Case	250
25	SCHIEDMAYER GRAND PIANO, Ebonized Case	575
26	RACHAL GRAND PIANO, Mahogany Case	575
62	SCHIEDMAYER GRAND PIANO, Ebonized Case	475
63	KNAKE BABY GRAND PIANO, Half Round, Rs. 1,350 Model	775
64	BROADWOOD QUARTER GRAND, Special Indian Model...	775
65	SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STANDARD INDIAN BABY GRAND ...	850
66	KNAKE BABY GRAND, Half Round, Rs. 1,350 Model	900
47	ERARD BABY GRAND, Special Tropical Model	1,200

PIANOLAS.—A few genuine "Pianolas" by the Orchestrelle Co. for Sale from Rs. 300.

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Head Office : BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

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ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

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THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and exact means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TREDGOLD AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, and POONA.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—
9½ inch by 4½ inch ,, Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ,, Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 100 Bales Sajan Fully-Pressed Cotton.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, will on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at the Godown of Seth Dharamsi Jetha and Co., Pasta Lane near Cotton Green, Colaba, at 5 p. m. (S. T.) the following:—

By order of Seth Dharamsi Jetha and Co., on account and at the risk of the first defaulting purchaser Khushalchand Gopaldas and the second defaulting purchasers Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

100 bales Sajan fully-pressed cotton mark V F S.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared at the expense of the purchaser within three days from the day of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to Merchants and Private Buyers.

AUCTION SALE of Silver and Nickel silver Watches of the well-known Swiss Makers.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of June, 1911, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Meadows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) the following watches :—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.—
48 silver English hall-marked lever watches.
12 silver full jewel lever watches.
11 silver jewel flat shape lever watches.
10 silver wrist watches.
12 silver ladies' watches.
6 silver repeater (Hunter.)
About 30 silver ladies and gentlemen open face half-hunter, hunter, wrist and alarum watches.
On account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Rahet Alli of Pydownie.
3 silver alarum watches.
3 eight days' winding metal watches.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at 1st Memonwada Street or Memonwada, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the orders of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the surviving Mortagagee Mr. Narotam Hurjiwandas, and on account and the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Rahimtoola Husan Miya, the deceased Mortagagor, and pursuant to the power of the sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 21st day of April, 1903, and made between the said Rahimtoola Husan Miya (since deceased of the one part and Harjiwan Narondas (since deceased) and the said Narotamdas Hurjiwandas of the other part, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 17th day of June, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 5 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fassendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 107 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuage, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of 1st Memonwada Street or Memonwada, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 109 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 10 and now under Ward No. 615 (1) and Street No. 361-353, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Memonwada Street, on or towards the North by the Memonwada Musjid Mosque and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Fateh Mahomed Rahimtoola.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the said surviving Mortgagee, at their office, Prince Building, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

SALE of VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at Ghoghari Moholla, Fort of Fort, Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 258 of 1910.
Ahmed Dawood .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Ibrahim Dawood and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from B. J. Desai, Esqr., who is appointed Special Commissioner and authorised to sell the property under decretal Order of Reference dated the 8th day of September, 1910, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenement consisting of one of the two compartments of a dwelling-house, situate, in Ghoghari Moholla, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 146 square yards. Registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old Nos. 864, 865, 868, New Nos. 8031, Old Survey No. 1772 and 1773, New Survey No. 1092 and standing in the name of Osman Cassam and registered by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 6240, and Street Nos. 102 and 103, and bounded on the East by the said Ghoghari Moholla, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the other of the compartments of the said house and belonging to Esop bin Dawood and Yacoob bin Dawood, and on the South by the property of Hasan Cassum Oomajee, and are now in the occupation of Bayabai and her children and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Dadachanji and Poncha, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner at their office No. 101, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th June, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 12th June, 1911, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings—

Building Street Nos. 38-40, 8, 9, 10; case Nos. 469, 73 and 191; Nowrojee Hill Road and 1st Nowrojee Hill Road.

Building Street No. 45, case No. 94, 4th Khetwadi Lane

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable large vacant piece of land at Dharavi Village near Mahim.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Mr. Allakrakhia Jivraj, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 10th day of June at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagor, Camillo Phillip Quinny under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 10th April, 1895, the following landed property :—

PARTICULARS :—All that vacant piece or parcel of Foras free-hold new Salt Batty land or ground situate, lying and being at Dharavi, without the Fort of Bombay in the Island and town of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 251, 231, New No. A./13088, New Survey No. 1'4.350, containing by admeasurement 1,644 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as-follows: That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty ground of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Baronet, on or towards the West of Jose Quinny, on or towards the North by the Batty ground of Sookoor Patel, and on or towards the South by the Batty ground of Lundee Bhugut.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay,

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will receive up to 10th June 1911, at their office No. 61 Apollo Street, Fort, on behalf of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in High Court Suit No. 882 of 1910 (Sitaram Krishnarao Kirtikar vs. Krishnarao Sundarji Kirtikar and others) private offers for the purchase of a valuable landed property situate at Portuguese Church Road opposite Bhanderwadi Lane, Lower Mahim, Dadar.

Full particulars of the property and the conditions of sale will be had from the Auctioneers at their Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as almiras, cupboards, writing, dressing and washhand tables, hat and book stands, grand cottage piano by Rose and Co. in good order, safe by Gedrej 36 by 27 by 26 inches, typewriter by Hammond phonographs.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Dhancorebai, consisting of gold and silver ornaments set with pearls.

By order of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Sagutmu Anopchand & Co. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. A. Feterlis :—2 gold and 24 silver watches.

Also several gents' bicycles by different makers.

3 sets single harness almost new.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th June, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

The property of late Mr. J. E. Neale, consisting of glass and crockeryware, plateware, chinaware, large fancy sideboard, glass door bookcase, blackwood carved writing desk, blackwood carved jewel boxes, leather portmanteaus, cloth press, marble clock, one lot of books such as electrical review from 1890 to 1903, books on electricity, science abstracts, one lot of wearing apperals, etc.

Also a lot of fancy table clocks, large glass door show cases, iron bedsteads, washhand tables, one American church organ, large counter, carpets, etc.

One lot of law books such as best principles of the law evidence, law reports digest, fishers cameron law digest, leading cases in modern equity, etc., etc

By order of the concerned and on account of the concerned.—

No. 10-12—Three cases, each containing 100 Reams note paper.

No. 13-15—Three cases, each containing 50 Reams letter paper.

No. 1 to 3 and 5 to 9—Eight bales grey granite note paper.

8 Cases earthenware, one case helios and one handcart.

2 Bundles cot and mattress (iron bedstead.)

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred pelanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 bay arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

1 Pucca Cullian horse, 14-3, goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Santok's Stable, Dhobi Talao, behind the Adamji Peerbhoy's Market, by order of Mr. Khurshedji Nowroji Bharoocha, who is closing his business, the following :—

4 Arab horses.

4 rubber-tyred victorias.

2 she-goats.

Sets of harness, etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th June, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 10th June, at 2-30 P.M.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th June, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the third floor opposite Motor House of India and above William Cooper, Lithographer in Medows Street, Fort, valuable and neat French and mahogany polished teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, tapestry-lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, ebonized iron framed cottage piano by Joseph Hollis and Son, London, cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, side board, dumbwaiter, dining table and chairs, double door iron safe, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gown presses, iron and teak single and double bedsteads, glass, crockery and plated ware, carpets, bead chicks, cooking utensils, etc., the property of Mrs. A. HOLLIS proceeded home and others.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of 200 Tons White Delhi Wheat.

On MONDAY, the 12th day of June, 1911 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction in the Port Trust Godown, known as "Mahalaxmi Mill Godown" on Elphinstone Estate near Wari Bunder, by order of Mr. Meghjee Vullubhdas and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Bhugwandas Pureshram.

200 Tons White Delhi Wheat 70-30.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 24th June at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

On SATURDAY, the 24th June at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Trio Cottage" behind Windye Hall, next to the Post Office at Middle Colaba, very valuable and neat French and mahogany polished teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, iron framed cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., cabinets, single and double mirror door and zoonda almyrahs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, dining table and chairs, double door iron safe, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gown presses, iron and teak single bedsteads, crockery glass and platedware, carpets, cooking range, etc., the property of GEORGE BROWN, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 10th June, 1911.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—May 18, at Caer Grant, Wykeham, Road, Worthing, the wife of the Rev W Lugard Clarke, chaplain Nowgong, Central India, of a son.

HEATON—May 14, at 97 Park Avenue, Gillingham, Kent, the wife of Charles H Heaton, assistant paymaster, Royal Navy, H M S Albion, of a son.

CONNELLAN—May 13, at 172 Caerleon Road, Newport, Mon, Mrs E Connellan, of a daughter.

HINCKS—May 16, at The Avenue, St Margaret's-on-Thames, the wife of Eric Thorp Hincks, of a daughter.

ROE—May 12, at Valetta, Malta, the wife of Lieut D W Roe, N R, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AMESBURY—SHEEN—May 14, at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Canada, Frank Keppel Raleigh, son of the late Surg-Major Joseph Walter Raleigh Amesbury (Indian Army), to Fanny Elizabeth, daughter of the late Dr. Alfred Sheen.

BELLASIS—ALEXANDER—April 20, at Bulawayo, Rhodesia, John Henry, son of William Dalgleish Bellasis, of Willesley Hall, Leicestershire, to Mary Beatrice Alexander, daughter of Mrs Heyman, stepdaughter of Col H at Heyman, of Bulawayo.

BONHAM-CARTER—WARD—May 18, at the Oratory, Brompton, Ian Malcolm Bonham-Carter, 5th Fusiliers, son of the late Col Hugh Bonham-Carter, Coldstream Guards, to Ruth Mary, daughter of Richard Ward.

DEATHS.

BIRT—May 18, at "Northcotts," Hatfield, Herts, Sir William Birt, aged 76.

COCHRANE—May 18, at White Hart Hotel, Ringwood, Lady Adela Cochrane, daughter of Second Earl of Stradbroke.

LINDSAY CARNEGIE—May 16, at 6 Playfair Terrace, St Andrews, Major Donald Christian Strachan Lindsay Carnegie, late of the Bengal Cav, aged 70.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TOMLINSON—June 6, at Madras, the wife G N A Tomlinson, Deputy Collector, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DIGWEED—June 1, at Patiala, of he t apoplexy, F G Digweed, only son of George and ther Digweed of North Devon, age 37 years.

MADDOX—June 5, at Vepery, Stella Ann, the dearly beloved wife of Mr George Maddox, Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrise 6 h. 1m. Sunset 7 h. 15 m.

Harwood League Football, R. G. A. vs. Warwicks.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction : "Les Originals Mignons,' Parisian Whirlwind Dancers."

Maxim : "A faithful man shall abound with blessings : but he that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent."—

POSTAL NOTICE.—Extra s.s. "Mohammedi" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m., to-morrow.

"REAL INSTITUTO."—A variety entertainment for charity will be given at the Real Instituto, Girgaum Road, this (Saturday) evening. The programme will include a new farce entitled "Freezing my Mother-in-Law." Sir Narayen Chandavarkar will preside.

BLESSING OF A NEW CHURCH.—The new Church of Vikhroli (Thana District) which has recently been built under the supervision of Revd. Father Augusto F. DeSouza, and which has been dedicated to St. Joseph, will be blessed to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m. His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun will perform the ceremony.

YOUNG MEN'S MOHAMMEDAN ASSOCIATION.—The tenth weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 10-40 a.m (S.T.) in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Shaikh Gulam Hussein will deliver a lecture on the "Results of Education in Hindustani."

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The classes of the Students Brotherhood will be re-opened from to-morrow (Sunday), when the opening address of the Session will be delivered by Prof. P. A. Wacha, M.A. on "Robert Browning's Religious Thought" at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum. The Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar has kindly consented to preside.

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. L. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening :—

March	La Ritirata Italiana — Drescher
Overture	Tancredi — Rossini
Selection	My Lady Molly — S Jones
Idyll	The Glow-Worm — Lincke
Selection	Miss Hook of Holland — Rubens
Valse	Love and Life in Holland — Joyce
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs — Williams

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., this evening :—

March	The Uhlan's Call — Eilenberg
Overture	La Dame Blanche — Boieldieu
Valse	Casino Tanze — Gung'l
Selection	The Messenger boy — Caryll
Medieval Dance	Clendon
Selection	King of Cadonia — Jones
Alaskan Song	Cocheco — Reeves

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

WITH the commencement of the festivities at Home in connection with the Coronation, the management announce for to-night the opening programme of a set of Coronation films, "The Empire Pageant." India, always loyal in her allegiance, should rally in large members to see this film which is being exploited with great success in the smaller towns of Great Britain. "Foolshead" this week reappears after an absence of several weeks in the guise of an insurance agent, and we anticipate a lively ten minutes whilst he is on the screen. Another beautiful picture is a coloured representation of "Il Trovatore" and for this week a special setting has been arranged by the conductor, Mr. Firman, to be played by the band. As an extra attraction this week, a very pretty novelty is being introduced into the programme, "Les Originals Mignons Parisian Whirlwind Dancers." These charming artistes have made a name all over the world and are leaving India now en route for Egypt. By special desire they are introducing their Calcutta successes—the dance, "Les Apaches" and the wonderful skating dance, a dance that is absolutely unique. This week should see large houses at every performance.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Assheton Gore Curzon-Howe, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., of Hoburne Lodge, Christchurch, Hants, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, who died on March 1 last, at the Admiralty House, Portsmouth, aged sixty, left estate of the gross value of £21,867. 8s. 4d., of which the net personalty has been sworn at £11,826 15s. 9d.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well, as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 3, Forringdon Road London England.

POLICE COURTS.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, concluded the magisterial inquiry in the case in which Chhaparia Ramjivan, a Hindu, charged Aderji Hormusji Taraporewalla with forging a document for the purposes of cheating.

Mr. Reuben Solomon appeared for the complainant; while the accused was defended by Mr. Kanuga and Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman.

The prosecution case was that on the 22nd January last, the complainant entered into partnership with the accused to start a shop for the hire and repair of cycles and he paid in Rs. 350 as his share in the business. It was agreed that the accused should also contribute the same amount. The accused also passed a receipt for the Rs. 350 to the complainant. On the same day, the accused suggested to the complainant that more capital should be put in and he asked for more money. The complainant said that he had no money, whereupon the accused asked him to pass a promissory note for another Rs. 350. The shop was then conducted for some time and on the 12th February the accused informed the complainant that as he was a launch driver in the Port Trust, he could not trade and that complaints about his trading were made to his superiors who asked for an explanation; he, therefore, asked the complainant to pass him a writing to the effect that the complainant was the sole proprietor of the whole concern. So saying he took the complainant's signature on a Guzerati document, which now the complainant found to be an agreement to serve in the shop from nine in the morning till nine in the evening at the rate of twelve annas per day.

After recording evidence in the case, his Worship committed the accused to take his trial at the coming Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

ALLEGED RASH ACT.

AT the Morgue, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, concluded yesterday, the inquest touching the death of Matarba Tukaram, who was alleged to have been thrown out of the window from the second floor of a house in Bhandup-street.

Lala Mulji, a muccadam examined, said that on Sunday last at about 8 p.m, the deceased with other labourers had been to his house to make up his account. He asked for the Rs. 10 that the deceased owed him with interest at the rate of an anna per rupee per month. The deceased offered half-an-anna for the interest, but witness refused to accept it and struck the deceased with a stick. The other labourers also offered interest at the rate of half-an-anna and witness struck them also. The deceased thereupon got up and held witness' hands. Witness' servant then came up and they began a fight in the course of which the deceased fell out of the window which was open.

The jury found that death was due to injuries caused by the deceased falling out from the window while fighting with some one, who guilty of a rash and culpable act.

NATIVE SOLDIER CONVICTED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Mungaram Taku, a sepoy of the 104th Wellington Rifles, with the theft of two "dhotars" worth about thirteen annas.

It was alleged that on the evening of the 4th instant the accused committed the theft in the shop of Kansraj Ranchod in Sheikh Memon Street.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted on the evidence, but as this was his first offence, he was bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 for six months.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

BEFORE Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Kaithu Francis, a Native Christian, was charged by Inspector Barnes with the theft of a gold chain and brooch worth about Rs. 120 belonging to an ayah.

It was stated that the accused used to visit the complainant's house. On the 7th instant, the accused entered the complainant's house, opened her cupboard and stole the jewels. The police were subsequently informed and the accused was arrested. Both the jewels were recovered.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AS A SERVANT.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shaw charged Narayen Danuder Dhakrao, a Hindu clerk, with breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 842. It appeared from the evidence that the accused, who was employed as a clerk by the American Mission School at Parel Road, Byculla, was entrusted by Mr. William Hazen, missionary in charge of the School, with money to purchase supplies for the School. The money so entrusted to the accused amounted to Rs. 1,921 on the 28th April, on which date the complainant left Bombay. On his return to Bombay the accused told him that he had lost Rs. 842, and this amount was found short on taking the accounts. The accused promised to make up the deficit, and added he had lost the money while intoxicated.

The accused stated to the Court that he had lost the money on the way on the 4th May. He tried to raise a loan from his friends, but he failed to do so.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—May 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col J Farmer, B
Lieut-Col J M Cadell, I M S, B
Major P S M Burton, B
Major A B Sangster, I A, B
Capt J Gordon, I M S, B
Capt H Wood, R E, B
Capt J McPherson, I M S, B
Lieut C M Thompson, I A, B
Mr E P Fawcett, B Cov
Mr R Hamilton, B Cov
Mr J M Holms, B Cov
Mr K C De, B Cov
Mr G M Harper, B Cov
Mr E R Abbot, B Cov
Mr H N Wright, B Cov
Mr P H Waddell, B Cov
Mr H S Rix, B Cov
Mr G G Sim, B Cov
Mr A Kinney, B
Mr S A Glanley, B
Mr A B Briggs, B
Mr A E Henderson, B
Mr L C D Bean, D
Mr E F Baker, B
Mr R H Bennett, B
Mr J H Harford, B
Mr J A Gregson, B
Mr W D Heaney, B
Mr C H Crosses, B
Mr S J K Chase, B
Mr H Bent, B
Mr S Carless, B
Mr E H Casement, B
Mr J O Allock, B
Mr J Dobson, B
Mr W H Michael, B
Mr F M Scott, B
Mr A H Roder, B
Mr R A Routh, B
Mr R J Powell, B
Mr R N Parker, B
Mr E J Lingley, B
Mr G S V Paterson, B
Mr H S Oliphant, B
Mr W Leach, B G
Mr J N Parker, B
Mr S G Stubbs, B
Mr C W Moss, M
Major W V Scudamore, R E, Bo
Mr H S Lawrence, Bo Cov
Mr H F Beale, Bo
Mr F S Punnett, Bo
Mr F L Sprott, Bo
Mr C O Lowsley, Bo
Brig-Gen P M Carnegy, ComdgAbbottabad Bgade
Col A Gleadowe-Newcomen, I U P Light Horse
Col C F Willis, L M S
Major W H Beach, R E
Major H de B Codrington, S and T Corps
Major N Kirby, R E
Major W J Ottley, 34 Prs
Major H F A Pearson, 23 Sikh Prs
Major H T Naylor, 2 Rajput L I
Capt P B Sangster, 2 Lrs
Capt O H Howell, 18 Lrs
Capt H Vaughan Sawyer, 33 Well, L I
Capt K D M Henderson, 17 Inf
Capt J P Stookley, Mewa bhil Corps
Capt A G Lyall, 2-39 Garhwal Rifles
Lieut F C G Campbell, 40 Pathans
Lieut H Gillies, 1 Lrs
Lieut J N Simonds, 35 Horse
Lieut C F Trench, 7 Lrs
Lieut H Bennet, 2-3 Goorkha Rifles

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr W S Bremner, 3, 15 days
Mr L M Priday, B, 3 mo M C
Mr H F Lockwood, B, 3 mo M C
Mr W A Moran, B 1 day
Mr J P Bedford, M Cov 2 mo
Mr C A B Beatty, Bo, 4 mo
Mr F S Punnett, Bo, 3 mo M C
Lieut-Col C E Handley, S1 Prs, till 13-3-11
Capt M M Corbyn, S and T Corps, 2 mo
Capt S S W Paddon, S and T Corps, 2 mo
Lieut M Wade, 14 Sikhs, till 31-7-11.
Lieut T Moss, 30 Punjabis, 5 mo
Lieut W H Clark, 5 Cav, 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.—Mr H Walker, B

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

It appears probable that a storm will develope within the area of low pressure lying off the west coast. The rainfall has decreased in Malabar, but has increased in the Konkan, and has spread lightly into Khandesh and the west of the Central Provinces. The weather has been almost dry in the north-east India except on the coast, but rain has fallen generally in Burma. The signs of depression in the Bay of Bengal are practically unchanged. In the Simla and Mussoorie hills several thunderstorms are reported. Victoria Point reports one and a half inches of rain; Mergui, four; Tavoy, five; Moulmein and Maymyo, two; Mandalay and Chittagong, one; Narayangunj, three; Chanda, one and a half; Goa and Mormugoa, seven; Karwar and Mangalore, four; Mercara, three; and Cochin, Trivandrum and Negapatam, one.

The forecast shows that the rainfall is likely to decrease further in Malabar, but may spread northwards to Surat. Thunderstorms are again likely in the Simla and Mussoorie hills. Elsewhere, the present conditions are likely to continue.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

Since last evening, the weather has suddenly changed and the sky is monsoonish. Simla had smart showers last night, and these are the indications of the advance of what is known in the hills as "Chota Barsat."

During last year quite a number of small, but important, railway surveys were completed in the countries surrounding the Darjeeling District and Sikkim. Among these were: (1) the Siliguri Teesta Bridge Railway of about 29 miles; (2) the Siliguri to Naxalbari and Kesengunj branch of 70 miles; (3) the Darjeeling to Lebong Railway 4 1-2 miles; (4) the Ghum to Tukdah branch of 8 miles; (5) the Bagrakote to Sirok Railway, 5'78 miles; (6) the Sirok to Teesta Bridge line of 17 miles.

A telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from Meteorological Department, Simla; which runs as follows :—"Storm Signal. Appears likely storm developing off Bombay Coast."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	3·56	2·91	2·65	1·64
Friday, 9th June.	0·12	0·02	0·14	0·00
Total	3·68	2·93	2·79	1·64
Same date last year	2·96	2·79	3·76	2·22

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., OUMBALLA HILL, June 9.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. 1909.	Corpdg. 1910.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Oumballa Hill	0·05	2·55	4·23	2·26

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.

Matheran, June 8.

Thermometer.			Rain.
8th	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	
	73	82	
		June 9.	
9th	71	85	27 cents.

Appended in Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfal past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Deesa	103·3	83·4	...	0·03
Neemuch	103·9	83·7	...	0·24
Indore	100·1	73·1	0·60	1·48
Jubbulpore	100·3	76·8	...	0·83
Saugor	102·6	75·1	...	1·71
Hoshangabad	105·6	75·9	0·21	1·54
Khandwa	104·2	75·1	0·33	0·93
Akola	104·2	73·6	0·29	1·59
Amraoti	104·3	73·8	0·43	1·03
Nagpur	106·6	75·3	0·11	0·64
Chanda	93·5	75·0	1·50	3·84
Saipur	93·7	75·6	0·25	0·73
Bombay	90·2	79·6	...	1·64
Ratnagiri	85·3	76·4	0·66	5·10
Mormugao	79·0	73·7	7·47	11·02
Karwar	79·3	73·0	3·90	5·76
Malegaon	100·4	71·6	0·71	2·14
Ahmednagar	94·9	73·5	...	1·67
Poona	95·0	74·3	...	2·14
Sholapur	93·3	74·9	...	1·30
Bijapur	93·2	72·2	0.02	1·06
Belgaum	74·3	66·6	0·66	1·27
Aurangabad	98·2	73·2	0·19	2·67
Nizamabad (Indur)	96·4	72·7	0·69	3·11
Hyderabad	93·8	76·2	...	1·37
Mangalore	79·8	68·3	3·92	18·56
Calicut	80·8	74·1	0·84	15·37
Cochin	81·7	74·2	1·12	13·82
Colombo	85·0	74·0	1·46	4·02
Mamulpatam	95·3	80·7	0·02	0·59
Bellary	93·5	77·3	...	0·03
Cuddapah	97·2	79·6	...	0·37
Madras	98·0	83·5	...	0·28
Bangalore	78·3	76·3	0·02	0·76
Coimbatore	89·4	70·3	0·13	0·48
Trichinopoly	89·6	76·8	...	0·32
Negapatam	91·1	77·0	0·94	1·68

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 9th June, was 29·625 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 20·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14inch and this will be higher and lower by '01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by '01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 9th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Lahore and Ambala and clear elsewhere. Humidity and maximum temperature are nearly normal. Minimum temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Night temperature is in excess in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind. Temperature is above normal in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiwar and West Central India.—Indore records 0·60" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme north-eastern districts; Hoshangabad had 0·21", Khandwa 0·33", Akola 0·29", Amraoti 0·43", Nagpur 0·11", Raipur 0·25" and Chanda 1·50". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Minimum temperature is below normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 3·66", Mormugao 7·47", and Karwar 3·90". Skies are heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local; Malegaon has had 0·71", Belgaum 0·66", Aurangabad 0·19" and Nizamabad 0·69". Skies are heavily clouded in the southern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the northern half. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again been widespread on the West Coast of the Peninsula as far north as Ratnagiri, Mormugao reporting a havy fall of 7·47". Nearly general rain has fallen also in the Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of Hydearabad, while local showers have occurred in west Central India, the Bombay Deccan and the Carnatic. Seas are rough to the south of Ratnagiri. Winds are east-south-easterly at Bombay and at Ratnagiri, and an area of low pressure appears to be lying off the south Konkan coast.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the Central Provinces and the southern half of the Deccan.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report :—S. s. Salsette, which left Aden, at 6 p. m, on the 4th, experienced till longitude 50° E light to gentle variable wind; till longitude 54° E south-easterly changing to southerly wind, light at first and afterwards moderate, and south-easterly or southerly swell; till longitude 67° E fresh alternating with strong south-westerly or west-south-westerly wind with generally cloudy skies and considerable or high south-westerly sea; till her arrival in port this morning considerable westerly sea and fresh westerly wind, except near Bombay where wind was variable and light.

THE NOWROJI MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

A Generous Donation.

The following resolution of the Bombay Government is published :—

Hitherto suitable accommodation for European and Parsi patients has not been available at the Hattesing and Premabhai Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad. The usefulness of the institution, both on the teaching side and on the medical side, has also been impaired owing to the want of maternity wards, where obstetric cases might be treated and clinical teaching in midwifery provided. These wants attracted the notice of the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, C. I. E., and he has now placed at the disposal of Government a sum of Rs. 40,000 for building new wards for these purposes. A suitable site has been found and will be purchased by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 18,707. Plans and estimates are under preparation and the work will be taken in hand without delay. In accordance with the wishes of the donor, the buildings will bear the following inscription :—"The Nowroji Maternity Hospital for Parsis and Europeans at Ahmedabad.

"Constructed for the use of the people of Gujarat at the expense of the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, C. I. E., in the Christian year one thousand nine hundred and . The Maternity Ward on the ground floor is for the use of the general public, and the wards for women and children on the upper floor and the male wards in the adjoining building are reserved for the sole and exclusive use of Parsis and Europeans."

The Governor in Council desires to thank the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil for his generosity and public spirit in providing for these much felt wants.

ADDRESS TO H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

A MEETING of Moslem students was held on the 13th April, at Caxton Hall, London when it was unanimously decided to present an address to H. H. the Aga Khan, G.C.I.E. on his forthcoming visit to England, on behalf of the Moslem students of the United Kingdom, for his distinguished service in the cause of the Moslem University in India. It was further resolved that this auspicious ceremony should take place at an afternoon reception, to be held at one of the West-End hotels, on a date to be announced hereafter. The following gentlemen were elected as the members of the Reception Committee at the above meeting :—Prince of Talpur, Mr. A. K. Tahirkiani, Mr. Jelob Shah, Mr. Abdul Ghani Khan, Mr. S. Abdul Hasan Razavi, Mr. A.S. Peer Mohamed, Mr. Bakir Shah, Mr. M. M. Shaffi, Mr. R. M. Vilani, Mr. K. G. Yasin, Sirdar Habib Ullah, Mr. M. Haji, Mr. M. Mohamed Khan, Mr. S. H. Abdul Rawoof. Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. Khaja Ismail, 37, Oxford Gardens, Notting Hill, W. Hon. Secretaries :—Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, 11, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale. W., Mr. M. Abdul Haq, 26, Fairfax Road, Chiswick, W., Mr. H. M. Bux, (for Oxford and Cambridge) Downing College, Cambridge, Mr. H. H. Khadad Khan, 94, Elgin Crescent, W.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th June, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	9	1	55 p.m.	0	52
Suez	9	2	5 p.m.	0	54

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamichi, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco are subject to very great delay (12-5-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Yunnanfu and Luchow, between Talifu and Tsuyung, and also between Tengyueh and Yungyueh (6 6-11).

Borasjoon reports lines restored to Ahwaz (9-6-11) Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao. (6-6-11).

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which tho

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

An Interesting Career.

On the 17th of April in the year 1890—exactly twenty-one years ago—Mr. Lloyd George first took his seat in the House of Commons. He was then twenty-seven years of age, and he came to St. Stephen's as the triumphant victor in the by-election for the representation of the Carnarvon Borough, which had been rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Swetenham, its Conservative member. Escorted by Mr. Acland, at that time his aldermanic colleague on the Carnarvonshire County Council, on the one hand, and by Mr. Stuart Rendel—now Lord Rendel—on the other, the young member walked up the floor of the House with that characteristic brisk step of his to the table to sign the roll. But it happened to be Budget day, and of course the House was crowded.

The interest of the great bulk of the members was focussed upon two personalities in that assembly. The one was that of Mr. Goschen, who sat as Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the Treasury Bench, with his red despatch box in front of him, which, like Pandora's box of old, had only to be opened to reveal the secrets of hidden mysteries. The other figure who shared the interest and observation of that crowded House was Lord Randoloph Churchill, who sat, sullen and pensive, in a corner seat of one of the back benches. Only a few months before it was he who presided over the nation's Exchequer and held its purse strings. But in a moment of impetuosity he "forgot Goschen," threw up his position, and thus deprived himself of the joy of the travail and birth of a Budget.

AN UNKNOWN MEMBER.

As might be expected, the House at large was much too occupied to pay any attention to the formality associated with the advent of a new member on its floor, little realising that in the frail figure of the young member from the Principality of Wales was an embryonic Chancellor of the Exchequer who should some day stand at that table and expound the principles of the most mementous and epoch-making Budget the House of Commons has ever known.

Still, there were just two who, amid the general hubbubaround them, fastened their eyes on the figure of the new member as he walked up the floor of the House and signed the roll. The one was a Parliamentary correspondent in the Press Gallery, who, describing the advent of Mr. Lloyd George on the following day, declared that "Mr. Lloyd George is a young man, pale and stooping and of a lounging gait, suggestive of a shrunken Mr. Finlay."

The other person who had eyes to see the new member was an old man in the Strangers' Gallery. He was none other than Mr. Richard Lloyd, brother of Mr. Lloyd George's mother, who on that dark day in the family's history, when Mr. Lloyd George's father died, set out to Pembrokeshire and brought back with him to his own humble little home at Llanystumdance his widowed sister and the fatherless children to be henceforth the first charge on his care. "I never can tell," declared Mr. Lloyd George in a voice broken with emotion as he looked at the venerable form of his foster father, "how much I owe to him." One can therefore understand with what eagerness of interest the old uncle in the gallery surveyed the scene on the floor below when he saw his nephew walk to the table and take the oath and sign the roll. One wonders whether he alone in that assembly was given a sense of presentment of the triumphs which the future held in store for the new member.

For twenty years the aged uncle paid no further visit to the metropolis. But last year saw him back again in the Strangers' Gallery. It was the day which marked the complete and final triumph of Mr Lloyd George's great Budget in its passage into law after its historic rejection by the Lords, and when Mr. Asquith, in the course of his speech, turned in the direction of Mr. Lloyd George, and paid tribute to the genius, tact, and courage of his right honourable friend and colleague, Mr. Lloyd George's countenance became suffused with a blush, and, utterly oblivious of the tornado of applause which greeted the Premier's tribute, he instinctively turned his gaze in the direction of his aged uncle, and that with a wistfulness which was full of significance.

The old man understood, and I noticed that for a moment his lips quivered as though the pent-up emotions found expression. He had lived to see the day when no less a person than the Prime Minister of this land had gone out of his way to pay tribute to the genius and statesmanship of the fatherless lad whom he had protected.

In view of Mr. Lloyd George's brilliant triumphs as Chancellor of the Exchequer, which have won for him the designation of "the greatest Chancellor since the time of Pitt," it is intensely interesting to recall that a few months after his first election to Parliament he addressed a meeting in Scotland near Mr. Andrew Carnegie's Scottish home, and with the millionaire himself in the chair. Needless to add, the fervour of Mr. Lloyd George's eloquence roused that meeting of Scottish peasants to fever heat, and Scottish reserve completely broke down under the force of his Celtic oratory. In moving a vote of thanks to the orator for his great address, one of the local men, a gardener on Mr. Carnegie's estate, was so carried away by the ecstasy of his feelings, that he declared that this young orator ought to be the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Why Chancellor of the Exchequer whispered Mr. Lloyd George in undisguised emusement to the chairman. "Surely it is a man like yourself who is accustomed to think of money in millions, who ought to take charge of the Exchequer." But the foresight of the Scottish peasant was sound and unerring, and the triumph of Mr. Lloyd George's career has fully justified the divination.

The other day he stood at the table to introduce his third successive Budget, and he held the attention of the House from first to last by the wizardry of his skill, the lucidity of his statement and the glow of his oratory. Politics, he declared to me on one occasion" are a passion to me, and not a pastime. They are the leverage wherewith we may raise the masses of our country from the shadowland of want and despair to the high levels of hope and of comfort."

TESTING DEATH.

Strange End of an Eccentric Physician.

Weird circumstances surround the death of a fashionable physician in New York, and detectives are divided in opinion as to whether he was murdered or committed suicide. Dr. William Latson occupied an apartment on the ground floor of a mansion at Riverside Drive. His wife had divorced him, and he lived alone, his only regular visitor besides his patients being a beautiful Russian girl of twenty Mlle. Alta Marhevka, who was known as his secretary. As a matter of fact, says the "Daily Mail," they were really teacher and pupil of a strange system of "esoteric psychology," of which the investigators have been able to learn but little. Mlle. Marhevka called in mail week and entered the apartment by means of her private key. She remained an hour, and then emerged greatly confused, and asked the doorkeeper not to disturb the doctor, as he was indisposed. Later the man's suspicions were aroused, and he called in a policeman. When the latter entered the room he saw Dr. Latson kneeling on a couch near the door, dead, with a bullet through his head. Besides him was the following note in his writing: "I have done my best. Death." The condition of the body showed that Dr. Latson had been dead for several hours. Mlle. Marhevka was awakened by the police at her mother's home, and said that the doctor was dead when she arrived at his room, but not believing in death, she had sat on the couch by the side of the body stupefied and expecting him to awaken. "He is my Gura Godman, a perfect man," she said calmly. "He is not dead. I have been talking just now to his spirit. He will come to me presently."

The girl was not arrested, but kept under surveillance. An evening later she attempted suicide by gas fumes, but was rescued. When she revived she asserted that her "godman's" spirit had appeared and directed her "to meet him in Samadhi, where he was happily awaiting her." The girl's room was filled with scraps of verse and amateur philosophy, and there were also indications that Dr. Latson and the girl had experimented in mesmerism.

The police theory, based on the girl's ravings, is that she and Dr. Latson, who had gradually become insane, believed that death was a delusion and were testing their belief.

Wolfram exported from Perak from January to April this year totalled 456 piculs, and from Selangor 480 piculs. As stated in a recent article in the acquirement of Moffram Concessions in Burma, in the "Englishman" this valuable mineral is found in but a few isolated regions of the world.

MR. JEROME'S PLAY.

DRAMATIST ON DRAMATIC CRITICS.

There are two sides to every question. It does not necessarily follow that both receive equal attention. Take a play, for instance. Dramatic critics, says Jerome K. Jerome in the "Daily Telegraph," are afforded every opportunity of expressing their views regarding it, of discussing it from different points of view, of analysing and dissecting it according to their taste or fancy. Meanwhile, the author has to stand aside and say nothing, even if he find the purport of his work misunderstood and misrepresented. To him, and not impossibly to others, this seems rather a one-sided arrangement, for no man likes to have his ideas distorted and placed before the public in a mangled form. Least of all Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, who makes no secret of his disappointment at the attitude adopted by London dramatic critics towards his latest play, "The Master of Mrs. Chilvers." "Obviously I do not question the right of the critic to censure my piece. What I do ask is that he shall take the trouble to try and realise what my intention was in writing it.

CRITICS MISUNDERSTAND THE PLAY.

"To judge by the notices, the critics apparently did not understand the play at all. Now, I can quite conceive that the ordinary, everyday man in the pit, out for an evening's amusement, might perhaps fail to grasp its purpose and its meaning. I do hold, however, that the educated and cultured critic, whose business it is to probe beneath the surface, ought to have been, at pains to do so. Broadly speaking, 'The Master of Mrs. Chilvers' has been spoken of as merely a domestic drama. I venture to say that had it been produced as the work of a Scandinavian playwright it would have been received with the respect which a foreign drama somehow always seems able to command. When I was 24, I had the misfortune to write a comic book, named 'Three Men in a Boat.' I have been the victim of that literary crime ever since; even now, when more than a quarter of a century has passed over my head, I am not, seemingly, to be taken seriously. Give a dog a bad name and hang him—label a writer a humorist and for ever afterwards debar him from dealing with the graver problems of life.

A GREAT SUBJECT.

"My aim was to put the Suffrage movement on the stage, the biggest movement since the French Revolution. My desire was to show how, in practice, it might effect people—men and women, husbands and wives—in their personal relationship.

"It was necessary for my scheme that I should create an impossible situation, impossible, of course, from the standpoint of to-day, for my principal characters. But I did so willfully, feeling that it was the only method open to me to avoid superfluous, and what might have proved tedious, explanations. I conceived Geoffrey Chilvers not simply as an amiable gentleman living in Russell-square, but as the representative of the average man in his attitude to the Women's Suffrage question. The solution of that question Geoffrey himself declares he never expected to come in his time. Yet it did come; furthermore, it is actively pressing for solution. Men will soon have to make up their minds in what way they are going to face it. Mrs. Chilvers epitomises the new thoughts that are stirring in women all the world over. 'I want,' she says to her husband, 'to be myself the judge of what my duties are. I, too, have pondered over this matter, and I do not agree with you.'

"Elizabeth Spender, on the other hand, represents the spirit of sex antagonism, a recognised force in the movement, a force that threatens many and important complications. To bring these conflicting and momentous elements before the public, I elected to take the stage as my platform, that appearing to me the simplest and most direct method for accomplishing my purpose. And, behold, I am told by my critics, men of erudition and intelligence, or presumedly they would not be critics, that I have written a domestic drama!

"Now I contend," continued Mr. Jerome, "that when a writer makes a bold effort to get out of the beaten track it is the business of the Press to help, not to discourage, him. Consider what has happened in my own case. It was part of my aim to show how the Suffrage movement affects the working man and the working girl, who keep their ears open to the talk going on around them. Also, I presented Mrs. Chinn, the eternal mother of the people, the type of motherhood which nothing can ever change, and which as I endeavoured to prove is entitled to have a voice in our councils. To the critics these are merely so much comic relief. To me they are very potent factors in a great and what is to be an enduring struggle. I am excused further of providing no solution to the problem presented. But surely it is not the business of the stage to do this all that can legitimately be required of it is to offer a problem for the consideration of the onlookers.

PLAYGOERS AND POLITICS.

"How" you ask do the leaders of the Woman Suffrage question regard the play? Well I have been assured by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Pankhurst, and Mrs. Zangwill that they find it intensely interesting and that they earnestly hope everybody will go to see it. Observe that the ordinary theatre-goer is not an habitue of political meetings and that the best way of getting at them is consequently through the medium of the theatre. If I had wished to appeal only to a limited section of the public nothing would have been easier than for me to have written a pamphlet. My object, however, was to cover a more extensive area. Miss Strachey, Secretary of the Anti-Suffrage League, is just as eager that the public should witness 'The Master of Mrs. Chilvres' as those to whom she is opposed in opinion. Yet the critic of The Daily Telegraph informed me next morning that the sat through the performance longing for his supper. Now if the uppermost thought in a critic's mind is how soon or how late, he may get his supper, what, I ask, is to become of the Drama? As is happens, the curtain did not go up on my piece until half-past eight, so that the critic of The Daily Telegraph was able, had he desired to do so, to dine at 7-30. Why, therefore, the question of supper should have forced itself so insistently upon him I cannot understand. To-day it seems, however, that the dramatic critic goes to the theatre in a spirit of antagonism rather than of friendship. 'Another new play,' he murmurs to himself, 'what a bore?' After all, is it not his business to attend the performance of new plays? If he has such a rooted objection to doing so, why in the name of all that is sensible did he choose dramatic criticism for his profession? How much better for everybody concerned had he gone into the City or the Church, or, even, as at last resource, into Parliament.

"My point is this, that, while the critics fail to discern my purpose, it was clearly seen by the ladies—and I might easily add to their number—to whom I have referred. They found the play interesting and stimulating. Also, when it was performed in the country, the Northumberland miners, crowding the house, followed it with laughter and applause from beginning to end. Am I to assume, then, that the London Press has never heard of the Suffrage question, or is there a conspiracy to boycott everything relating to it?

"I quote another critic. 'Mr. Jerome introduces politics, always a dangerous thing to do.' May I ask why? Because an influential section of the critics appeared to have decided that nothing shall be allowed on the stage but the old conventional themes? If that is the answer, I can only condole with the critics. Nothing is more certain than this, that if the theatre is to hold its position as an active force in the lives of men and women, it must cease to be regarded as merely a money-making machine. Yet the conclusion to which I have been driven by recent experience is that the writer who daringly ventures to look upon it as anything else risks both life and reputation."

The Constantinople "Tanzimat," an organ of the Opposition, having published a spirited attack upon Mussein Djahid Bey, and the "Tanin" having replied with its usual vigour, both journals were suppressed on the 18th May by order of the Court-Martial, which gave further proof of impartiality by ordering the Greek paper "Neologos" and the Pan-Islamic paper "Siratul-Nustakim" to suspend publication.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN,

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

CHURCH CENSUS.

Nonconformity on the Decline.

Interesting statistics have been prepared by the "Westminster Gazette" from the official publications of the Churches and the Free Church Year-book, showing the relative strengths, as regards membership and the number of ministers, local preachers, Sunday school teachers, and scholars of the various denominations as compared with the Established Church. Broadly, the result shows that whereas the Church of England can record a steady increase year by year in the number of communicants, scholars, and teachers, the Free Churches in almost every case are either declining or at a standstill in respect of their membership.

Churches, sittings, and ministers of nearly all denominations are being augumented yearly, but the membership is falling off, and has been falling off for the last five years. How much of this decline is due to the increasing introduction of politics into Nonconformist teaching is a question which may commend itself to the student of contemporary religious work. The following table gives the number of members and Sunday scholars in each of the principal Free Churches for 1909 and 1910:—

	Members.		Sunday Scholars.	
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
Baptists	422,455	418,680	579,242	576,418
Congregationalists	456,613	454,810	678,889	668,095
Presbyterians...	86,421	88,808	87,087	86,015
Prim. Methodists	212,163	211,619	465,531	470,039
United Methodists	147,847	146,715	314,957	309,649
Calvinistic Methodists } ...	185,289	184,586	189,308	189,308
Society of Friends	18,211	19,348	22,992	22,937
Wesleyan Methodists a		498,463 a		980,165

(For the last named the figures are given for 1911, but not for 1909. They are: Members, 485,244 (decrease 3,219); scholars, 987,953 (increase 7,788).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

On the other hand the Established Church shows satisfactory increases in many directions, as the following table, based upon the Easter countings for the last three years, will demonstrate:—

	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
Communicants ...	2,142,039	2,231,753	2, 83,044
Sunday scholars ...	2,448,230	2,494,297	2,518,918
Sunday teachers ...	210,439	212,712	215,354
Bible-classes (males)	322,812	345,297	352,441
Bible-classes (females)	300,309	313,952	324,020

It will be seen from this that communicants have increased by 141,005, Sunday scholars by 70,688, and teachers by 4,915. With regard to confirmations the figures are not so satisfactory. The last figures of confirmations are 13,466 behind those of the previous year, so that 1910 is only 51 in advance of 1907. Four years' figures show the up and down movement: 1907, 229,940; 1908, 237,259, 1909, 243,457; and 1910, 229,991.

The following facts in relation to the decline in the membership of the Free Churches should be noted:—

BAPTISTS.

Four four years the membership has shown a steady decrease. In 1906, it was returned at 434,741, or over 16,000 higher than to-day; yet during that period churches have increased by 146, and the seating accommodation by 41,000 sittings. Correspondingly a decrease of 14,000 Sunday scholars is reported, while the teachers have increased by 1,600. Pastors in charge are less by two, and compared with 1905, the number of local preachers has also decreased. In nearly every instance, the machinery and equipment have been improved, whilst the membership has declined. The Baptist figures include those for the whole of the United Kingdom.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

A small decline in membership has set in since 1907. In that year the figures were 459,663, or 4,853 more than to-day, so that Congregationalists have only suffered less than a third of the decrease experienced by Baptists in respect to membership. There has, however, been a greater drop in the number of Sunday scholars. In 1906, these totalled 698,465. To-day they have decreased by 30,370—this figure is more than twice that of the Baptists—whilst the teachers have increased by over 3,000. The Congregational figures relate only to England and Wales.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

The figures collated by the "Methodist Recorder" and recently published, show that the Wesleyan Connection has again suffered a decrease. This has happened now for five years in succession. The decrease this year is 3,319, compared with 2,299 in 1910, 1,144 in 1909, 4,424 in 1908, and 2,034 in 1907. The total decrease in the five years is 13,120, or about 2·4 per cent. There is also a drop of 7,000 in the number of Sunday scholars, as compared with the previous year.

OTHER BODIES.

Small increase are to be noted amongst Presbyterians, Moravians, and the Society of Friends, but the Primitive Methodists, United Methodists, and Calvinistic Methodists have declined.

MR. ANDREW FISHER.

Miner to Prime Minister.

"I wish you every success in honest industry.' With these simple words of parting advice from his father ringing in his ears, writes a correspondent in the "Westminster Gazette," a Scot's youth named Andrew Fisher left his parental roof a generation ago. He was bound for Australia. There may have been other golden words spoken by the father that would stand the test of time like the farewell homily of Polonius. Scot's fathers are not averse from sermonising. But if such words were spoken they did not grip the memory of Andrew Fisher with anything like the power of the homely phrase of eight words quoted.

To day that Scot's lad stands in London the honoured first representative of a continent and 4 1-2 millions of people—bright, fearless, all-British people filled with the best spirit of their mother of nations, true to racial type, enterprising and solid, and not afraid to venture on paths that as yet have scarcely been charted. Thirty years of fierce up-hill fighting have been Andrew Fisher's. Even in the broader spaces of the great oversea dominions the way up the ladder of success is not won by weaklings. There are fewer gifts in fortune's lap, and there are many hardy frames and earnest souls joined in the striving. And Andy Fisher, the friendless Scotsman began with serious disadvantages.

A PLAIN STRAIGHTFORWARD MAN.

I think I see him now as he appeared one festive night shortly after the overwhelming declaration of the people in favour of the Labour Party last year. Of middle height and moderately sturdy in frame, he does not fill the eye nor fire the imagination. He does not suggest fireworks mentally or physically. But it would be going too far to say that he is undistinguished in appearance and bearing. Crowning success in a long battle against adverse circumstances gives to the most modest of men a quiet strength and a certain dignity that betrays itself unmistakably in carriage, demeanour, or tone. So at this night shortly after the great victory of his party, I like to think of him—a winner, the holder of the greatest prize in the gift of Australia, but with and through it all a man consistent to his first principles; a plain straightforward man, not abating one jot for favour of the distinguished company around him—a company, for it was a symposium of old collegians of one of Melbourne's greatest educational institutions, identified every man of them with the causes and the opponents that he had beaten. They toasted his health and the health of his Cabinet. They wished him happiness and prosperity in the special manner due to the guest of the evening. They praised him to his face, for your good human nature has profound respect for political success, and a Prime Minister receives more than his share of upward glances. But he remained simple in speech, unaffected in demeanour, and betrayed his native tendency to make "a" the only vowel in the language. He spoke regretfully of his own lack of schooling, and pronounced himself in favour of giving full educational advantages to all; his eyes gave out a tender light as he recalled his father's farewell advice, and he remained the unswerving Labour man to the last strain of "Auld Lang Syne."

The advent of the Labour Party to full power came unexpectedly so its best friends. The closest observers of the political tide and its breakings and recessions did not anticipate such a complete measure of success for another twelve years. John Christian Watson, the first to fill the box-seat on the Labour coach, grew listless in the apparently hopeless task of persuading the democratic Laban to give him the Rachel of his desire, the opportunity of a firm seat on the Treasury benches and the power to realise the Labour platform. With Watson's retirement from the party came Fisher's promotion to the Chairmanship. Fisher had been Minister for Customs in the short-lived Labour Ministry in 1904, and had been Watson's understudy in the Federal Parliament. For many years after his arrival from Scotland he worked as a miner at the Queensland mining town of Gympie. He joined the Labour Party, and spent six years in the State Parliament before his election on to the Federal House of Representatives.

HIS TENACITY OF PURPOSE.

Like many other Labour leaders he had no hesitation in talking Socialism at party and caucus meetings. But his native caution led him to avoid expanding with intolerant assertiveness upon any plank that savoured of revolutionary change. Possibly he was restrained by the consciousness of his limitations as a public speaker and expounder of the current thought of the section of the community and so avoided political pitfalls by keeping severely to the defined platform of his party in his public pronouncements. At the same time Mr. Fisher is justly noted for tenacity of purpose and consistency of action. He has often declared his satisfaction at the fact that he has not swerved from the views he held on his entry into political sphere fifteen to twenty years ago. This clinging through thick and thin to principles has not escaped a charge of unintelligent regidity. But people and party perhaps having in mind examples of the other extreme, have endorsed his attitude and the manifestations of his outlook on the political situation by placing him with a solid majority at the head of the Commonwealth.

Many people wondered why Fisher was chosen deputy-leader of the Labour party. He was not the readiest in debate nor the finest exponent of the party's ideals. No educational advantages lifted him out of the ruck. His Parliamentary experience was no longer than that of others. But he had preeminently to the qualities of moderation and honesty of conviction, and these traits seemed to commend his personality to the conflicting elements that are present in every human organisation, not excepting the Labour Party caucus. A just appreciation of the aims of the party and the extent to which they can be realised in the present generation was an essential for the leadership of a party whose views stretched from practical Liberalism to the bound of revolutionary Socialism. Fisher stood in the eyes of the majority of the Labour members for this nice sense of the difficulties of the Labour cult. He was conciliatory in manner while firm in attitude, and was not of the too-clever-by-half description that is very often disliked or distrusted. Mr. Fisher was acceptable both to be moderate section who believed in one step at a time, and to the Radicals, who wished, after Mr. Watson's retirement, to break away entirely from the Liberal Party. His freedom from vindictiveness was evidenced by his aloofness during the bitter attacks made on the Fusion Party after the deposition of the Fisher Ministry. While not shining as an administrator, no serious mistakes have been charged to his account during this first year of full power.

Mr. Fisher or any one of his colleagues may not possess the attractive oratory of a Deakin, the personal charm of Laurier, nor the strength of a Seddon. Yet they will not be inconspicuous at the gatherings of the coming six weeks. The advanced mood of a people that they stand for will invest their leader and them with exceptional interest. A homely Scot with some acquired Colonial peculiarities is Australia's latest first citizen, not to lucid or versatile in expression. But a people widely scattered throughout the six States of a continent have approved of him, his policy, and methods. And that folk in the Homeland will find some good in a plain unpretending man of sincere conviction is to those who know him best and assured belief.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

AN UNSURPASSED EXTRAVAGANCE.

There is to be found in the West End a shoemaker who has come over for a few weeks from his "atelier" in the Place Vendome, Paris, who will undertake no orders for fewer than six pairs of shoes, the prices of which per pair range from £4 upwards, even to the extraordinarily extravagant sum of £200 for a single pair. He supplies, if required, a half-dozen pairs of stockings with each pair of shoes, and also a special box for the packing thereof. His chief idea is to furnish bridal outfits and the reason for the almost incredible prices is due to the fact that this artist in chaussure uses as material for his workmanship real and valuable old lace or brocades, while the larger sums procure shoes fabricated from the breast of the humming bird, several of which are required for one odd alone. These shoes are veritable works of art, and no two pairs are made alike.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

The latest "couvert" (which, by the way, would constitute an excellent christening gift) for children is fitted with plates, or rather discs, to teach a child the correct method of holding these implements of nourishment. They are fitted in a case, either with or without a serviette ring and goblet. Another pretty present for a tiny child is a doll for the bath, dressed in a loofah sponge dress, which may be made useful as well as a bath-time play-toy; while for the little one who has a library of the Beatrix Potter books, and who is interested in animal nature, there is a collection of all the animals mentioned in those books, and they may be made use of in home nature study as well as forming helps for the development of the child imagination.

JUPONS.

These are again frilled a little this season, and quite the newest thing is to have the frill of plisse flowered chiffon, recovered with a plain frill of black or white. Other practical washing skirts are made of white washing silk, taffetas, Liberty, and a great many are now being prepared in nainsook, lawn, etc., for wearing with the lingerie dresses which are to be so much in fashion this summer. Frenchwomen are very particular to have their petticoats fitted well to their hips, as they then hang well from the knees and do not split so easily.

LINGERIE HATS AND SUNSHADES.

We shall see, soon, writes a Home correspondent, hats covered with broderie Anglaise and trimmed with aigrettes, also applique lace on fine straws, probably some tulle and muslin hats, while lingerie sunshades will appear in hundreds, and it will be difficult to prevent them from becoming common. The only thing to do is to have good embroidery, because, even if imitations do intrude, the real thing always keeps its little note of aloofness and distinction, just as do the really good lingerie chemisettes and jabots. The love of cheap finery is gradually, but surely, weaning the women of the poorer classes to untidiness and general bad dressing, whereas in the old days they were dainty and neat as it is possible to be when life is all hard work and very small wages. It also affects women in a higher grade of life, for nowadays the bourgeoise has two or three things where he used to have but one, and she is none the better dressed for her new fashion.

NEW TEA CLOTHS.

A new and dainty idea, connected with the tea service, where tea is served to friends in the intimacy of the boudoir, consists in having the teacloth to match the hangings and cushions of the room, whilst the design on the china strikes the keynote for the whole scheme of the decorations. Green on a white background is the most popular combination of colours, as combining the greatest variety with the best effect of coolness.

The Standard Recipe for Home-made Self-Raising Flour.

To every pound of ordinary flour add 2 oz. of

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder—and mix dry.

You will then have a self-raising flour superior to anything you can buy—one in which the raising powder has lost none of its virtue by waiting, exposure to air or damp in shops, etc.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

HIS MASTER'S VOICE.

Why do you want to give your parrot away?
He uses such awful language.
Who trained him?
Well—er—ah—you—see——
Yes, I see. You want to give him away because his gives you away.

NOT FAMOUS BUT SHOULD BE.

Mr. and Mr. Joh Rovi, of Temewar, Hungary, are not famous, but they have every reason to be when one thinks of what they accomplished:—The husband dying at the age of 178, and the wife at the age of 164. They had been married for 148 years, and at their death left a wee little orphan child—aged 116 years!

THE COOK'S BEQUEST.

A party of Philadelphia business men were relating their experiences with cooks, when one of them said he knew a man in a neighbouring city who, after keeping a cook for a week, made a tour of inspection one night below stairs. There he found a policeman locked up in the pantry.

How did that man get there? asked the gentleman, severely.

I'm sure I don't know, was the cool reply; he must have been left over by the last cook.

CANNY.

When Sir John Carr was in Glasgow, about the year 1807, he was asked by the magistrates to give his advice concerning the inscription to be placed on the Nelson monument, then just completed. Sir John recommended this brief record:—Glasgow to Nelson.

Just so, said one of the baillies; and as the town o' Nelson's close at hand, might we no just say—Glasgow to Nelson, sax miles, an' so it might serve for a monument and a milestone, too.

PREPARED FOR HIM.

This is the opportunity of a metime, madam, declared the smooth-tongued canvasser as he stood at the door.

Seems to me I've heard that before, thought the housewife.

Opportunity knocks at every one's door—but only once, continued the caller.

That's where you're mistaken, young feller, snapped the woman as she reached behind her. Opportunity has knocked at my door eight times this week so far. Jest in case he should knock again I been savin' this kettle o' hot suds——

But Opportunity departed hurriedly.

A NEAT BARGAIN.

You have some fine ducks this morning, said a schoolmaster to a poulterer.

Yes, sir, all fresh to-day.

What is the price?

You can take your choice, sir. I have them at all prices.

Well, I want to give my boys a treat; but I do not want them to be too tender. There are a dozen here—pick out the four toughest.

The poulterer obeyed.

Here, sir, you have the four toughest birds in the shop.

Thank you, sir, said the schoolmaster I'll take the other eight.

CAUGHT.

A lawyer has so many advantages over witnesses the everybody enjoys seeing a witness get the better of his examiner. There was lately heard a case in which the plaintiff had testified that his financial position had always been good. The opposing counsel took him in hand for cross-examination, and undertook to break down his testimony upon this point.

"Have you ever been bankrupt?" asked the lawyer.

"I have not," was the answer.

"Now, be careful, did you ever stop payment?"

"Yes."

"Ah, I thought we should get at it finally. When did this happen?"

"After I had paid all I owed."

A SAFE CURE.

Doctor, sighed the haggard man, I'm in a terrible state! I haven't slept a wink for nearly a week. The cat next door howls all night. Can you do any thing for me?

Yes, I think so, said the doctor. Let me see. This powder here will work the trick, I think. You will sleep now all right.

Oh, thank you, doctor! When do I take it?

You don't take it, my dear sir. You give it to the cat.

THEN WILLIE SLOPED.

As papa was about to apply the strap Willie said firmly:—"Father, unless that instrument has been properly sterilised I desire to protest." This made the old man pause. "Moreover," continued Willie "the germs that might be released by the violent impact of leather upon a porous textile fabric, but lately exposed to the dust of the streets, would be apt to affect you deleterious." The strap fell from a nerveless hand.

WHAT MORE COULD HE WANT?

Bill has a tidy-bred dog, so he decided to take i to a dog show, inviting a few of his workmates to go with him. When the time arrived for competing Bill marched up leading his dog.

The judge glanced at the dog and passed on to the next.

Bill shouted after him, Eh, hasta seen my dog? Come an ave a look at it.

The judge turned round and said, Oh, that's not a prize-winner.

Well, said Bill, come and have a look at it.

The judge replied. That dog has a lot of faults for one thing, his legs are too short.

Well, said the indignant Bill they touch t'floor duon't they!

DIGNIFIED REPROOF.

A rather undersized newsboy, with a cigarette between his lips, one day entered a tobacconist's, and going coolly up to the counter asked the assistant for a match. "Get out" said the shopman. "I can't be bothered with such kids as you." Drawing himself up to his full height the urchin took a half-penny from his pocket, placed it on the counter, and said "Mister, I'll buy a box of matches." A box was handed to him. The boy took from it one match, with which he lighted his cigarette, and then he tossed the box back to the astonished assistant. "Mister," said he "next time a gentleman comes in here and asks for a match you can give him one out of my box."

ECONOMY.

An English commercial in a large drapery establishment remarked that he regretted not having left his heavy overcoat at a railway cloakroom as the day was warm and he did not think that he would need to wear it. I wudna dae that, said a canny friend. Why not? asked the Englishman. Because, said the friend, were ye to put it in the pawnship for a shillin the ticket would cost ye a bawbee and the interest a bawbee, that would be one penny. It wud cost ye tuppence at the railway station, an' the bother o' goin' there and then comin' back. That wud be a great savin' these hard times.

The commercial profited by the lesson in economy, and put his overcoat in uncle's for the day.

GOOD REASON.

And what, my dear little boy asked the minister strictly in accordance with precedent—and what do you intend to be when you grow up?

A farmer, sir.

Nery good indeed; to supply the nations with natural food—most good. And you turning to the second.

Please, sir, a school master.

Even better filling the minds of the rising generation with mental food. Yes even better. And you turning to the third.

A preacher sir.

The best of all, my dear little boy the best of all for filling the soul with spiritual food is far worthis than either filling the mind or the body. And what bids you become a minister?

We always have roast chicken for dinner when you come sir.

A new Procurator of the Russian Holy Synod has been appointed in the place of the ex-Physician Lukjanov. The candidate selected for this onerous post was for many years Assistant Procurator to the famous Pobedonostsov, but M Sabler disagreed with his chief on the all-important question of the summoning of a General Council on Church reform for all Russia, and he was retired, it was supposed, for ever. M. Sabler now returns to the Synod as its chief, the secular head of the Russian church. If life long experience in the administrative duties of the office ruffice, M. Sabler is said to be the one holder of the post whose qualifications stand out supreme.

THE DANGERS OF COUGHS & COLDS

For people realise the grave dangers attending the ordinary, everyday cough and cold. Let it be understood that far from being troubles that we must take as a matter of course, coughs and colds are Natures danger signals. She is warning the person that something is wrong; that other troubles are looming ahead. Such terrible diseases as Consumption Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Influenza, Asthma and a host of other diseases generally herald their approach by a cough or a cold. A cough should be instantly treated. Colds should never under any circumstances be neglected. A neglected cold has caused the death of thousands. For instance, every year in the United Kingdom alone about 60,000 people die of Consumption, and in the majority of cases the disease developed from frequent coughs and colds. It is safe to say that of this number many would be alive to-day if they had but timely resorted to rational measures. The remedy that cures coughs and colds and, moreover, in a great measure, prevents their recurrence, is

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR.

This remedy has cured many thousands who have been given up by the physician. It has been doing this good work for 85 years, thus proving the marvellous nature of its powers. During this period many have emphatically stated that Congreve's Elixir has snatched them from the jaws of death.

CONVINCING FACTS.

Case of Mr. B. FENDICK, of Norfolk House, New Cut, Lambeth, S.E.

Mr. Fendick is a draper well known as a Christian worker. Writing to Coombe Lodge in June, 1909, he says:—

"My Life was Despaired of,

and I was given twelve months to live by two leading London doctors." For eighteen months Mr. Fendick had suffered from frequent colds: the cough became persistent and serious symptoms of lung trouble developed. There was pain in the chest; the sputum was streaked with blood, strength was declining, and there was considerable loss of flesh. It was subsequently found that the upper lobes of both lungs were diseased. A course of Congreve treatment was prescribed and followed. A month later there were signs of improvement. On three subsequent occasions, on examination, continued progress was manifest, and the sequel we give in the words of the patient's own testimony in the letter above referred to. He says: "For eighteen months I persevered with your Elixir, after which time I felt quite well and ready for work again. I have had no return of the trouble, and am working if anything even harder than ever to-day, and am feeling fit and strong.

I OWE MY LIFE,

under God, to Mr. Congreve's treatment, and am deeply grateful."

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR is the oldest, safest and most successful and reliable remedy for coughs, colds, and all chest complaints and should be in every home for use when the first signs of a cough or cold are apparent. Mr. Congreve's well-known work on Consumption sent free on application to Coombe Lodge, Peckham.

Prices in England 1/1½ 2/9, 4/6 and 11. Obtainable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade, Bombay, and all Chemists.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, June 7.

On the evening of the 2nd instant it rained in a steady drizzle, which lasted up to 10 o'clock the next morning. There was slight rain again last Saturday and Sunday evening, followed by a heavy shower on Monday night, which was repeated last night, and clouds are still hanging heavy overheard. The intense heat has been considerably allayed, and the thermometer indicates just about 99 degrees. What was rather unusual for this time of the year was a rise of the river Moosi, which showed that rain was general in the districts. If weather prophets could be relied upon, there is the assurance that the rains this year will be exceptionally good for wet cultivation, and the poor have therefore a happy economic prospect before them.

By the laudable efforts of the very Reverend Father M. Civati, the Vicar-General, Secunderabad, St. Mary's Cathedral, which was in a dilapidated condition, has been partially reconstructed and thoroughly renovated. He now wishes to have a ceiling fitted to the roof to give the interior of the Cathedral a more artistic appearance, and at the same time to erect a new pulpit, both of which will entail an outlay of over a thousand rupees. It is possible that the Vicar-General's appeal for help from his congregation will meet with a ready response.

At a recent Judicial Conference held at Madras, a proposition was put forward urging that all the Judges of the chartered High Courts in that Presidency should be barristers or pleaders of at least seven years' standing. The Hyderabad State has reason to be proud that all the Judges on the Bench of its High Court are barristers, except two, one of whom, however, is the oldest of the leading pleader and the other an experienced lawyer and a graduate of the Madras University.

After many years, a man who was convicted of the murder of his wife and sentenced to death was beheaded last week in the bed of the Moosi river by the public executioner; and the Arab who committed three murders about two years ago, is also about to undergo the extreme penalty of the law. It would be too horrible to describe the manner in which these decapitations are carried out. Suffice it to say, that they savour of the worst forms of barbarity. Indeed, for the humane and civilized State of Hyderabad, it behoves the Sovereign to exercise his prerogative in abolishing for all time the monstrous and inhuman system that prevails in the carrying out of death sentences, which is both cruel and disgusting. The torture that is inflicted of several men pulling the victim's head and legs by means of ropes until the neck is well drawn out, can be easily imagined. It should be stopped without further ado.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Brigader-General Younghusband and W. P. Birdwood become Brigade Commanders vice Major Generals Ramsay and Barker respectively.

Lt.-Col. R. H. Roe, I. M. S., is promoted to be Colonel.

Volunteer Officers' decoration has been conferred on Capt. Wynless, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers, and Lt. Smith, Baluchistan Rifles.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lt. Bowden becomes Asst. Port Officer, Rangoon.

Asst. Engineer W. E. Edge is promoted to be Engineer, Royal Indian Marine.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. B. Partridge resigns the Indian Civil Service.

Capt Gharpuray, I. M. S., is temporarily posted to the Bombay Presidency.

Lt.-Col. Bannerman I. M. S., is posted to Madras.

Lt. W. Thyne is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Major Liston, I.M.S., will held temporary charge of the Bacteriological Laboratory in addition to his own duties.

Mr. Claughton, of the Record Office, has six months' leave.

Mr. Hargreaves, Headmaster, Amritsar, is appointed pro tem Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hem Raj is gazetted Assist. Meteorologist.

Mr. H. Hill, Chief Conservator of Forest is granted six months' leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS.

Lt.-Col. Smyth, I.M.S., reverts to military duty. Captain Lawrence, Political Assist., has six months' leave.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Manson officiates as District Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway, vice Captain Watson.

The Government of India has sanctioned a survey being made by the agency of the Eastern Bengal State Railway for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Rajabhatkhawa, a station on the Cooch Behar Railway to Dalsingparah, a distance of about 16 miles.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

It is notified under the Paper Currency Act that all the districts in Ajmer-Merwara shall for the purposes of the said Act belonging to the Bombay Circle of issue establish under the Government of India Finance Dept Notification No 883, A, dated the 18th February 1913.

ACTION AGAINST LORD CREWE.

An action waas heard in the Nottingham County Court on May 20, before Judge Allen, against the Earl of Crewe, who was sued by a Mrs. Cutler, the wife of a builder, for £100. damages for an alleged breach of covenant in respect to the sale of a piece of land at Bawtry, Notts. According to the statement of claim, it appeared that in the year 1904 Lord Crewe sold a field near Bawtry railway station to a Mr. Haman Russell, and this land was afterwards sold to the plaintiff, whose husband built several houses on it close up to the edge of a railway embankment belonigng to the Great Northern Railway Company. The plaintiff then proceeded to make steps down the bank whereupon the Company intervened and claimed it. The effect of this was that the plaintiff could not get in or out of her property. The breach of which plaintiff's counsel complained was that at the time Lord Crewe conveyed the land to Mr. Russell he had no power to dispose of it right up to the highway, because the intervening strip of land belonging to the railway Company had been conveyed to the Company by the Earl's predecessor in title, the deed being dated as long ago as 1850. The defendant's contention was that the bank, up which there is a sloping path, formed part of the highway. In reply to the judge, the plaintiff's husband said he built the houses on commission. He refused to disclose his financial position, or to say whether he had a farthing that his creditors could have. Judgment was reserved.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place at Kohat, India, in November, between Capt. K. D. Murray, 59th Rifles (Frontier Force) son of Col. K. D. Murray, D. S. O., of Holbrook, Ipswich, and Gwendolen, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas de Wolf, of Illawarra, New South Wales.

The marriage arranged between Violet Jean, daughter of Col. G. Kellie, late Indian Medical Service and Mr. W. Gibson, 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, will take place at St. Peter's Church, Yateley, on the 27th July.

A marriage will take place in London on June 17 between W. Lister Newcombe, the Worcestershire Regt., third son of W. Lister Newcombe, F.R.I.B.A. of Gosforth, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Lilian, widow of C. S. F. Crofton, Indian Civil Service, and youngest daughter of the late Lieut-Gen G. Crofton, (late Bombay Eng.) of 12 Westbourne Square, London, W.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in the autumn, in India between Major H.K. Colston, York and Lancaster Regt., and Violet Emily youngest daughter of A. B. Patterson, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service retired, of Buckleigh House, Westward Ho! North Devon.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in July, between Arnaud Foster, 10th (D.C.O.), Lancers (Hodson's Horse, only son of Victor) Foster, of Hove, and Katharine, youngest daughter of the late Edward Amphlett, of 2 Queen's Gate Terrace.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

MILITARY DETENTION BARRACKS.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, May 22, Mr. Lloyd asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether any report has been made during the last two years on the condition of the military detention barracks; and, if so, whether he will state what was the nature of this report.

Mr. Montagu: No such report has been received.

COST OF MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Kelly asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he is yet able to state the amount of money annually spent by the Government of India on the entire medical education of Anglo-Indian and Eurasian students for the military assistant-surgeon grade; whether there are similar officers to look after the troops in this country; and on what grounds is the existence of that branch justified in India.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to both the first and second questions is in the negative.

Mr. Kelly asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the senior assistants in the chief civil medical institutions at Madras are military assistant surgeons; whether the entire cost of their medical education has been defrayed by the Government of Madras: whether he would state the reasons why they have been invariably preferred to Indian civil doctors who have better qualifications and who have been trained at their own expense; and when does he propose to make a statement on the reform of the medical service in India.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first question is yes. The second I have already answered. As regards the last I cannot yet say when it will be possible to make any further statement on the subject.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC TRAMWAY, LIGHTING AND POWER CONCESSION.

On Tuesday, May 23, Mr. Arthur Stanley asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the concession for providing electric tramways, lighting, and power to the city of Bombay, granted to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, is the concession the grant of which was the subject of the appeal to the Privy Council of the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, and others versus the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, heard in May 1904; whether the concession which was the subject of the said appeal to the Privy Council was the concession granted by the Municipal Commissioner and Corporation of Bombay to one William Gentry Bingham, on March 11, 1901: whether he is aware that the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, delivered in June 1904, affirmed the right of the Corporation to enter into the agreement of March 11, 1901, with the said Bingham, and upheld the legality of that agreement; that the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation thereafter set aside the concession granted to the said Bingham, and granted a fresh concession to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited; will he say whether the substitution of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, as concessionaires in the place of the said Bingham, was with the consent of the latter, and, if not, whether proper notice was served upon him by the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation of their intention to determine their agreement with him; whether he is aware that the said Bingham entered into the agreement of March 11, 1901, at the request of the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation, and that, but for the said agreement, the Corporation would not have been in a position to give the necessary notice in March 1901, failing which the Bombay Tramways Company would have been entitled to retain possession of the tramways till March 1908; whether the voiding of the concession granted to the said Bingham in 1901, was made at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay; whether the Commissioner is an official of the Bombay Government appointed as executive officer of the Corporation; and whether, seeing that the setting aside of an agreement whose legality had been upheld by the Judicial Committee, is in the nature of the reversal of a decision of the Privy Council, he will say what action, if any, the Secretary of State will take in the matter.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State understands that the judgment delivered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on June 3, 1904, on the appeal of the Bombay Tramways Company vs. the Bombay City Municipal Corporation, dealt only with questions arising out of a purchase by the Corporation of the undertaking of the Company. The Company contended that the notice of the intention to purchase was invalid, in that the Corporation had entered into an arrangement with Bingham and were acting not for themselves, but on his behalf. The Privy Council, in dismissing the appeal, held that the Corporation were acting as principals, and not as agents, and that whether they could or could not carry out their agreement with Bingham did not concern the Tramways Company. The concession stated to have been granted to Mr. Bingham by the Corporation was therefore not the subject matter of the suit, and no question as between these two parties arose or was determined by the judgment. The Secretary of State has no information as to any action that the Corporation or the Municipal Commissioner may subsequently have taken to determine the agreement with Mr. Bingham. He does not propose to interfere in the matter, which is one appropriate for decision by a court of law.

NOTICES OF MOTION, QUESTIONS, &c.

THE CONDUCT OF THE INDIAN POLICE.

Mr. Morrell.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the Indian Press is at liberty to publish a full report of judicial proceedings in cases of alleged offences on the part of the police, or whether, under the new Press Act or any other recent legislation, the Executive Government in any of the provinces has warned or prohibited the editors of newspapers from publishing such repor s.

Mr. M'Callum Scott.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he can make any statement as to the facts of a recent torture case at Shahdara, in the Punjab, in which a sub-inspector of police was sentenced to nine years' rigorous imprisonment by the additional district magistrate; what were the injuries inflicted by the police; whether there was an appeal against the sentence: and, if so, with what result.

Mr. M'Callum Scott.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the recent judgment of the High Court of Calcutta in the Nattore murder case, in which the judges acquitted both the accused persons and declared that, owing to the unsatisfactory character of the witnesses and the methods of investigation employed by the prosecution, the gravest suspicion rested upon the conduct of the police, and urged the local authorities to make that conduct the subject of an inquiry; and whether he can say what steps the Government of Bengal have taken to institute such an inquiry, and with what results.

Mr. M'Callum Scott.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India has had his attention called to a recent judgment of the High Court of Allahabad, in the Budaun dacoity case, in which twenty-one persons, who had been sentenced by the additional sessions judge to terms varying from transportation for life to six years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of committing robberies, were all acquitted; whether he is aware that the principal evidence against them was that of a convict alleged to have given information to a policeman of the Criminal Investigation Department, and that the Chief Justice and his colleague held the evidence of this informer, as well as the supposed corroborative evidence, to be quite untrustworthy; and what steps the Government propose to take in view of the frequent failure of prosecutions depending upon such informers, the injury caused to the accused, and the cost to the public.

THE EVIDENCE OF INFORMERS.

Mr. O'Grady.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he is aware that in what is known as the Howrah Gang trial at Calcutta, the proceedings lasted for 176 days in all; that about forty accused persons were kept in custody for more than a year; that out of thirty-nine who appealed to the High Court, thirty-three were acquitted; that one prisoner became insane while in custody and another died on the morning of his acquittal; that the case for the prosecution was declared by the High Court to 'rest mainly upon the statements of two informers, whose evidence and character were utterly untrustworthy; whether he can state who was responsible for advising this prosecution; and whether it is proposed to leave the conduct of such prosecutions in the future in the same hands.

Mr. O'Grady.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the Secretary of State has any official information that the charge brought against a number of the King's subjects in Bengal of tampering with the loyalty of the 10th Jats Regt. completely broke down before the High Court of Calcutta, and that the whole of the accused were acquitted on the ground that the evidence against them rested upon the statements of informers already shown to be thoroughly untrustworthy in the Howrah Gang case; whether this prosecution was launched at a private inquiry; whether the accused were preent and had an opportunity of cross-examining the informers; whether the evidence of the informers was submitted to the legal advisers of the Government of Bengal before the prosecution was sanctioned; and whether it is proposed to take any proceedings for perjury, or otherwise, against these informers.

DEATHS FROM PLAGUE.

Mr. Ginnell.—To ask the Under Secretary of State of India, if he will state the recorded number of deaths and the estimated total number of deaths, respectively, from plague in India in each of the last ten years, and in the whole period.

REVENUE FROM EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON.

Mr. Bigland.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, if he will state the amount of revenue received by the Indian Government from the collection of the Excise duty on cotton textile goods since the imposition of that duty; and if he will state whether an Excise duty is levied in India on any other class of textile goods.

THE NEW SCHOLARSHIPS AT THE MILITARY COLLEGES.

Col. Yate.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for War, whether the sons or grandsons of officers who have served in the Home, Indian, or Colonial Armies, may be given the first claim to compete for the new scholarships that are to be offered for competition at the military colleges.

MILITARY DETENTION BARRACKS.

Mr. Lloyd.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he has any information on the present general condition of the military detention barracks in India; and, if not will he procure the same.

Mr. Lloyd.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he will state the number of military detention barracks in India, and state where these are and whether he is completely satisfied with their condition.

THE OLD DOGE.

(FROM THE RUSSIAN OF MAIKOFF.)

(By Dr. J. Pollen.)

The first four lines of this poem were found amongst Pushkin's papers after his death, just as if he had commenced to compose something. Maikoff implores the shade of the great poet to pardon him for attempting to guess how the poem might have gone on,

"Bright the night is; Golden Vesper
Glideth through the fields of air,
Aged Doge in gay gondola
—Saileth with his Duchess fair."

Rapt in deep discourse he holds her—
(Young his Duchess—grey-haired he)
Every weighty word he utters—
Chosen coin of history.

He delights her with the picture
How, in silence, Venice rose,
And in meshes subtly woven
Did the whole wide world enclose.

"Who had guessed when swarmed Atilla,
That where fishers' huts were seen,
Would uprise o'er gloomy marsh land
This rare pearl—of seas the Queen.

That, long hidden in the marshes,
Lion of St. Mark should stand
Higher than all Kings—and roaring
Should be heard of every land.

That the Sultan—that the Kinglets—
That the Popes and Emperors too—
All should feel his deadly paw's power
All the lion's wrath should rue.

Flashed the signal! cannon thundered!
Terror ruled amid the din!
But to Venice midst her marshes
Nought but gold came pouring in."

Ceased the Doge—and, laughing faintly,
Waited for her answering smile;
But his Duchess on his shoulder
Softly leant, and slept the while.

"Still a child!" he murmured gently,
In caress reproach was mute—
But he hears—and glances round him—
Someone singing . . . sound of lute.

Nearer still the song is wafted
To the Doge across the tide,
Echoing far into the distance
O'er the dark blue waters wide.

Then the Doge recalled the "had been,"
Ocean rippling to the breeze . . .
Vesper just as now—"But what's this?"
"Ah! what senseless words are these?"

Shuddered he, as when from cross-bow
Straight to heart an arrow springs . . .
A gondola gains upon them,
And in it a masked one sings.

"Sad to sail with aged lover
"To be his, and not to love!
"All thy thoughts are with another
"Though thy will against it strove."

"And 'that other,' Lady Duchess.
Hell on earth his life has proved!
"Rake he is, and reckless ruffian,
"But he loves—and is—beloved."

Tears the Doge his grey moustaches,
Hellish thoughts of vengeance roll,
Flashing like the lurid lightning,
O'er his dark and troubled soul.

But she—resting on his bosom!
Even time her breathings keep;
'Does she hear—or does she not hear?
"Is—or is she not—asleep?"

PRINCESS DULEEP SINGH AND ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

At the Spelthorne Petty Sessions at Feltham on May 22, Princess Sophia Duleep Singh, of Faraday House, Hampton Court, was summoned at the instance of the Middlesex County Council for keeping five dogs without licences and also for using armorial bearings and keeping a carriage and a man-servant without licences, there being eight summonses altogether. Mr. Leon Castello, solicitor, appeared for Princess Duleep Singh, who, he said, very much regretted that she could not attend the court herself. He admitted all the summonses except that relating to armorial bearings. The Princess had asked him to protest on her behalf against the injustice of making women who had no voice in the management of the country liable to taxation. The Chairman said they had nothing to do with that. Mr. Castello asked the Bench to dismiss the summons for using armorial bearings on the ground that the device used by the Princess did not come within Section 9, sub-section 13, of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1869. A letter "S" surmounted by a coronet did not constitute an armorial bearing and would not be registrated by the College of Arms. A coronet was not a crest in itself, and to place just the letter "S" under it did not make it a crest. Mr. Whyte, for the County Council, argued that crowns or coronets were clearly heraldic emblems. A magistrate asked whether if the Princess used only half a crown on her carriage that would be an armorial bearing. Mr. Whyte.—Certainly it would. After further argument the Chairman said he supposed if the lady continued to keep dogs and declined to pay for the licences she would be summoned again. Mr. Whyte.—Certainly; and no licences have been taken out yet. The Chairman said the Bench had decided to deal with the dog summonses as one case, and for not taking out licences she would be fined £1. She would also be fined £1 for keeping an unlicensed male servant and £1 for keeping an unlicensed carriage. Subsequently the magistrates, after consulting authorities on the subject, dismissed the summons against the Princess for using armorial bearings without being licensed to do so. Notice of appeal against the magistrates' decision was given by the Taxation Officer of the Middlesex County Council.

WEST SLANDER ACTION.

The hearing of an appeal of Sir Algernon West against the verdict of a jury and a judgment by Mr. Justice Darling in the slander action brought against him by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Horace West, was concluded on May 23 before Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Moulton, and Farwell. Their lordships unanimously allowed the appeal, holding that there was no evidence to support the conclusions of the jury.

REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Lansdowne's Bill.

The House of Lords reassembled on May 22, and resumed and concluded the debate on the motion for the second reading of Lord Lansdowne's Reconstitution Bill.

The first speaker was Lord Lytton, who complained that the Government had preserved an unbroken silence on the first part of their scheme for the reconstitution of the House. The Bill attempted to fill up this vacancy. He asked was it the intention of the Government, when the Parliament Bill passed into law, that it should apply not only to the existing House of Lords, but to any other reconstituted House which might be created. He regarded the Bill rather as a declaration of policy than as a final scheme of reform. At all events, the terms of the Bill showed the spirit in which they were prepared to deal with the question as a whole. Lord Saye and Sele held that the opinion of the country was against the present constitution of the House. Lord Killanin strongly condemned the Bill, which he believed would be ruin to the good name of the House and to its authority. He suggested that the wiser course would be to drop the Bill or to allow it to be adjourned. Lord Saltoun, while recognising the great debt which they owed to Lord Lansdowne as Leader, said he must oppose him on that occasion, for he regarded the Bill as the most revolutionary measure ever introduced into that House by either party. He knew that there were many members near him who were strongly opposed to the Bill and who wished to vote against it, but he appealed to them not to do so. Let them agree to the second reading and then not to continue it.

The Duke of Marlborough, rising from the Front Opposition Bench, said he should not be able to go into the lobby with Lord Lansdowne.

The Duke of Somerset also declared his inability to vote for the Bill. Lord Goschen should vote for the Bill, believing that it went in the direction of a solution of a difficult question, and it would show to the country that they had a constructive policy of their own.

Lord Haldane, who was very indifferently heard in the Gallery, said they were agreed that the time had come when a great step forward must be taken. That might not be found in the present Bill, but there was an increasing agreement that they were entering on a new stage in the evolution of their constitution. He agreed with Lord Rosebery that the time had gone by for hoping that there would be any arrest in the tendencies which were everywhere manifest, and they would do well to dismiss any idea of that kind from their minds. The change had come to stay. They had to deal with a condition of things not only as regarded that House, but possibly with other changes which would have to be made. They were discussing the question of the constitution of the House, but there was another question which was inseparable from it. Nor was it enough to seek agreement in the congenial topics such as the sinfulness of the Government. What did the Bill propose to do! What was its root principle! It was to put the nomination of the members of the Second Chamber, to the extent of two-thirds at any rates, into the hands of those who manipulated the party machine. If that were so, he could only say that their latter condition would be worse than their former. The Education Act of 1902 had aroused a deep feeling among Nonconformists, and the defeat of the Bill which aimed at removing the grievance had given rise to an agitation which led to the present situation. As to co-operation between the two parties, it would be necessary first that the House of Commons should be more on an equality before they could enter into negotiations.

Lord Lansdowne, who spoke in a crowded House, referring to adverse criticisms from his own side, assured his noble friends that they had excited no feeling of resentment or annoyance. They had received many suggestions, but they had received none from the front bench opposite. Lord Haldane had, among other subjects, dealt with Home Rule and the Referendum, but in spite of that they had not heard from the Government a single word as to what might be the general principle on which the Government in ended to deal with the question they were discussing. He had the deepest conviction that if they were to have a real Second Chamber, it was impossible to combine that with an unreformed House of Lords. He had come to the conclusion that a purely hereditary House was incompatible with the popular movements of the present day, deeply as they were imbued with the democratic spirit. If they were right in those views, it was a question of whether they would prefer this Bill or the kind of measure which they believed the Government had in contemplaton—either a purely elected Second Chamber, or a House of Lords constituted as at present and shorn of all real power in the public affairs of the country. He admitted that the Bill had imperfections, but could any one suggest a better? He had listened for suggestions, but nothing of that kind had reached him. As to qualifications, he should be sorry to strike that out of the Bill, but he was strongly opposed to having in the Bill a class of peers who would sit and vote by the right of qualification alone. He reviewed the various proposals in the Bill, and warmly defended the proposals as to the electoral colleges, holding that the election by members of Parliament within a certain area would be a better plan than election by the whole House of Commons.

The question of the second reading was then put by the Lord Chancellor, when only a few dissentient voices were raised, and, without further challenge, he declared "The contents have it." The Bill was therefore read a second time without a division.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

Meeting at Lansdowne House.

The first meeting of the National Council of the Education Fund for Europeans and Eurasians in India, was held at Lansdowne House, on May 24, under the presidency of Lord Lansdowne. There was a large attendance.

Lord Lansdowne, having read the letter from the King, proposed that the Council should tender its respectful thanks to his Majesty for his sympathetic interest and his good wishes for the success of the appeal. Lord Lansdowne, proceeding, said that he was deeply convinced of the urgency of this movement, and of the strong claim which the domiciled community of Europeans and Eurasians had upon us. Really, when one read the history of the matter, it was something like a national reproach that we were called upon to remove. Since Lord Canning's time, attention had been directed again and again to this national problem. There was great leeway to be made up, but a great effort was at last afoot, and he rejoiced in the prospect of its success.

The hon. secretaries, in their report, which was approved, stated that the fund had been made commemorative in India of the Coronation in England of the King-Emperor.

Sir Capel Wolseley, Bart., hon. treasurer to the fund, stated that many generous donations had already been received, although the direct appeal for funds had been postponed until after this meeting of the Council. The auguries were good, and he would publish the first subscription list at an early date.

The delegates' plan of campaign was submitted by Mr. Arden Wood. The Council expressed approval of the methods followed by the delegates and resolved as follows:—"That the active and retired members of the Military and Civil Services in India, the directors and shareholders of the Indian railways, the banks, publishing houses, and all industrial concerns and commercial firms, having business relations with India, and also the members of both Houses of Parliament be specially invited to subscribe to the fund as a commemoration in India of the Coronation in England of the King-Emperor."

The Council also passed the following resolution:—"That it is desirable that the honorary secretaries should take advantage of the presence of the Colonial Premiers in England, to draw their attention to the movement for the improvement of European education in India, and bespeak a welcome for the delegates who will, in due course, go to the Colonies to make the appeal there."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th June.

Nil.

W. H. LEACH, Lieut. B. V. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A subscription dance will be held at the B V A Club on Thursday 22nd June 1911, to commence at 9-30 p.m.

Tickets: Gents Re. 1-0-0 ladies free.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING AT MYSORE.

Handicaps for Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, June 9.

The following are the handicaps for the second day of Mysore Races, to-morrow.

THE MAHARAJA'S CUP.—1 1-4 miles.

Lawn Sand, 9st 12lbs; Cross-Bred, 9st 6lbs; Neich 9st 1lbs; Five Crown, 9st; Carlton, 8st 13lbs; Lady Spring, 8st 12lbs; Remo, 8st 11lbs; Wavehill, 8st 2lbs; Vitulos, 8st; Lovania, 7st 13lbs; Eustace, 7st 12lbs; Mary B, 7st 11lbs; The Master, 7st 10lbs: Aranaglue, 7st 10lbs; Kismet, 7st 9lbs; Miracle, 7st 7lbs; Merry Bird, 7st. Top weight not accepting, the weights to be raised to that weight.

THE BIRTHDAY CUP.—5 furlongs.

Vintage, 9st 12lbs; Huka, 9st 4lbs; Sporran, 8st 12lbs; Pressy, 8st 12lbs; Sophocles, 8st 11lbs; Twistam, 8st 6lbs; Annahean, 8st 5lbs; Wavehill, 8st 4lbs; Shelto, 8st 2lbs; Vitulos. 7st 13lbs; Reeba, 7st 12lbs; Obo, 7st 9lbs. Lady Mungal, 7st 4lbs; The Witch, 7st. Top weight not accepting 9st 12lbs, weights to be raised to that limit.

THE STEWARDS PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Pearl, 9st 4lbs; Sir Simon, 9st; Hare Bell, 8st 10lbs; Phil Courage, 8st 9lbs; Valiant, 8st 7lbs; Cauvery, 8st 3lbs; Emerald, 8st 2lbs. Top waight not accepting 9st 4lbs, weights to be raised.

THE YUVARAJA'S PLATE.—1 mile.

Brigand II, 9st 6lbs; Desert King, 8st 10lbs; Hyacinth, 8st 9lbs; Claud Duval, 7st 12lbs; William Rufus, 7st 7lbs. Top weight not accepting 9st 6lbs, weights to be raised in proportion.

THE STABLE CUP.—6 furlongs.

Safety Pin, 9st 12lbs: Ruling Passion, 9st 5lbs; Premoa, 9st 2lbs; Master Priam, 9st; Lady's Maid, 8st 12lbs; Joy Bell, 8st 10lbs; Devotion, 8st 10lbs; Moira, 8st 3lbs; O K, 8st 3lbs; Minimus, 8st 2lbs; Cyclone, 8st 11b; Myria, 8st; Virginia,, 7st 12lbs; Mignionette, 7st 12lbs; Zephyr, 7st 10lbs; Rosamunds 7st 7lbs. Top weight not accepting 9st 12lbs, weights to be raised in proportion.

THE NEW PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Director, 9st 5lbs; Jassus, 8st 12lbs; Priceless, 8st 3lbs; Bandy Dick, 7st 12lbs. Top weight not accepting 9st 5lbs, weights to be raised in proportion.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, June 9.

The following horses are struck out from running to-morrow:—Maharaja's Cup—Lawn Sand, Vitulas, Lovania, and The Maser.

Birthday Cup,—Huka, Sporran, Pressy, Wavehill, and the Witch.

Steward's Plate—Sir Simon.

The Stable's Cup—Lady's Maid, Devotion, Minimus, Myria, and Virginia.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following are the results of Rifle Club matches for May:—

Event V—Limited Entry; Distance 200 yards; Target, Wantage; rounds, five; Target exposed 5 times, 4 seconds exposure; H. P. S. 20; No of Entries 34. Winners—Lieut C. M. Ward, score 18, plus 2-20, wins silver spoon; Cr. Sergt. A. D'Silva, score 16, plus 2-18, wins silver spoon; Sergt.-Major A. A. Wale, score 16, minus 1—15, wins silver spoon.

Event No. VI—Limited Entry; Distance 300 yards; Target 1, Palling plate and 3rd Class Figure; Time 45 seconds, from word commence to whistle, Condition—The plate must be knocked down first; then fire on the target. Rifle at loading position until commence fire is given. Hits on targets only to count. No. of Entries 28; Winners—Cr. Sergt.-Instr. A. R. Kearsey, score 36, wins silver spoon; Crpl. R. H. Partridge, score 33, wins silver spoon.

The following are the results of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Miniature Rifle Club match for May:—

Event IV—Distance 25 yards; No. of rounds 10; Position any; Target, Roberts No. 1 slow, 10 shots; Decimal scoring; No. of Entries 12, H. P. S. 100; Winners—Cyclist G. Collyer, score 98, minus 1—97, wins silver spoon; C. Sergt. F. Gidney, score 95, plus 2-97, wins silver spoon.

Event V—Distance 25 yards; No. of round 7; Target Stan Sec. No. 20, Rapid, 7 shots; Time 1 minute, H. P. S. 70; No of Entries 17; Winners—Lieut C. M. Ward, score 66, minus 2—64, wins silver spoon; C. Sergt. F. Gidney, score 66, minus 2—64, wins silver spoon.

Event VI—Distance 25 yards; No. of rounds 7; Target, Bisley No. 8, slow, N. R. A. scoring; H. P. S. 28; No. of Entries, 12; Winners—Sergt-Major A. A. Wale, score 28, plus 3-31, wins silver spoon; Cr Sergt-Instr A. R. Kearsey, score 27, plus 3—30, wins silver spoon; Sergt.-Major A. A. Hale, Lieut C. M. Ward and Cyclist G. Collyer were awarded silver spoons for the H. P. score.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, May 20.

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of March 28, 1903:—Lieut W Sargeant has this day been placed on the Retired List. In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of April 1, 1881:—Fleet-Surgn N L Richards has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

May 22.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of June 11, 1910:—Divisional Chief Officer of Coast Guard G. Tubbs has this day been granted the hon rank of Lieut on being pensioned. The undermentioned gentleman, formerly an Assist Paymr in his Majesty's Fleet, has been reentered as Assist Paymr in his Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of March 27, 1904:—W H Coomber.

War Office, May 22.

Regular Forces.

Establishments.

Camel Corps School—Capt E N Broadbent, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be Commandant and to remain seconded vice Capt R L Dawson, who has resigned his commission May 19.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Capt A R Wainewright to be Major, April 20. The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—H J A Evans, and to remain seconded; F C L Grieve, April 20; Second Lieut C C Gordon to be Lieut, May 23.

Royal Garrison Art—Major LL Tiepper is seconded for service with the Indian Mountain Artillery, May 10; Major G N Johnston is seconded for service with the New Zealand Forces, May 15. The undermentioned Capts to be Majors:—E L E. Whitehead, May 7; A C Wilkinson May 10; P N G Read May 15, The undermentioned Lieuts are seconded:—W F R Kyngdon, for service under the Foreign Office, April 27; A A Cummins, for service under the Colonial Office, May 10. The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieuts:—J C Meredith, A C B Neate, May 23.

Infantry.

The Norfolk Reg.—Lieut. R J Filgate retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, May 24.

The Bedfordshire Reg.—Second Lieut. M A Moses resigns his commission, May 24.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles.—Lieut. E M Lawrence is seconded for service as an Adjt. of Territorial Infantry, May 6.

The Dorsetshire Reg.—Second Lieut. B J C Dudley is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health, May 13.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Reg. Royal Canadians—Lieut.-Col. T St. C. Davidson, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major S R L White, D S O, to be Lieut.-Col, May 23.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieut. E M Parsons Smith is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army, May 11.

Memoranda.

Col. R. C. O. Stuart is granted the temporary rank of Major-Gen. while employed as Director-General of Ordnance in India (May 8). Inspector of Works and Hon. Lieut. S. Roberts, Staff for R. E. Services, is granted the hon. rank of Capt. (May 1).

Special Reserve Officers.

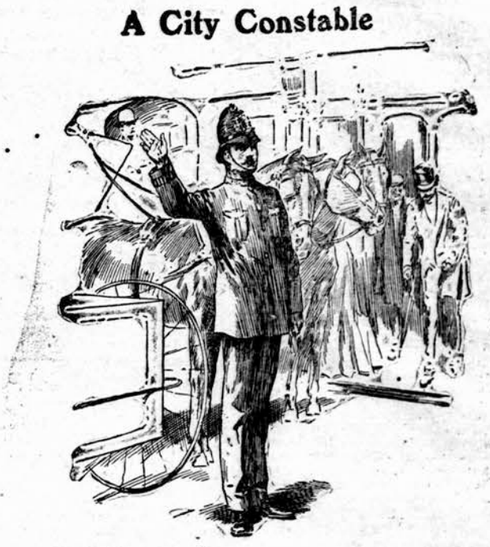
Corps of Royal Engineers.

Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers—Capt. F. Gill resigns his commission (May 24). Second Lieut. (on probation) W. J. Kettle is confirmed in his rank.

Infantry Battalion.

3rd Queen's (Royal West Surrey Reg.)—Second Lieut. N. Hare-Danby resign his commission, (May 24).

A City Constable



Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China.
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the Queen of Roumania.
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain E G Lagge, arrived here on Thursday evening from Durban, May 21, with a general cargo and coal and 12 cabin and 154 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Scharfels, 3,533 tons, Captain H Siebji, arrived here on Thursday evening from New York, May 4, with a general cargo and kerosine oil.

The steamer Daltonhall, 2,264 tons, Captain J E Gorst, arrived here on Thursday evening from Calcutta, May 24, with a cargo of coal.

The French mail steamer Caledonien, 2,540 tons, Captain L Melher, arrived here yesterday morning from Noumea, April 29, via Colombo, with mails, a general cargo and passengers, she sailed on the evening for Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P and O Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain R G H Lewellin R N R, arrived here yesterday from Aden, June 4, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Lindula, 2,183 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived here yesterday from Busreh, May 25, via Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,250 tons, Captain R H Browne, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Brasiliana, 2,433 tons, Captain Snowdon, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

The B I S N Company's steamer Wardha, 2,351 tons, Captain E Diamond, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 8th June should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook...B H Jones.....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr...G V Forteath...RI Marine
R I M S Palinurus.....Lt W Taylor.....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—June 9.

Banca.....3794 Collyer.....P & O Co
Bahadur.....2936 Mackinnon.....T Morrison & Co
Claverley.....2140 Kragh.....T Morrison & Co
Daltonhall.....2264 Gorst.....
Fife.....2491 Harrison.....T Morrison & Co
Gymeric.....2558 Williams.....E Tajbhoy
Galles.....555 Wratt.....
Galavale.....2141 Scearf...W & A Graham & Co
Ismalia.....5381 Rose.....M M & Co
Lhasa.....860 McDiarmid...N F...N F...M M & Co
Lindula.....2183 Cutbush.....M M & Co
Maranoa.....805 Kaesmurin.....M M & Co
Marienfels.....3590 Satthart...W & A Graham & Co
Norkoowa.....1074 Hugo.....M M & Co
Pundua.....2126 Dagge.....M M & Co
Queda.....4944 Archdeacon.....M M & Co
Querimba.....4937 Smith.....M M & Co
Rokeby.....2455 Sneldrake.....
Shah Jehan.....2566 Born.....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....502 McBean.....A M Jiwanji & Co
Scharfels.....3531 Siebji.....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Itinda	3397	Goss	Rangoon	13-6	M M & Co
B Alexandra	2434	Waters	Dunkirk	10-6	T Morrison & Co
C&R Clan Shaw	2504	Hunter	Dunkirk	24-6	J Finlay & Co
D&E Umvolosi	1906	Kessler	London	19-6	W & A Graham & Co
F Bahadur	2936	Mackinnon	Calcutta	11-6	T Morrison & Co
G Naseri	912	Watson	Jeddah	12-6	B & P S N Co
H Capri	2718	Figari	Hongkong	16-6	Rubattino Line
I Itinda	3397	Goss	Rangoon	13-6	M M & Co
K Baron Cawdar	2764	Fullerton	Dunkirk	12-6	W & A Graham & Co
L Umta	3492	Phillips	Calcutta	10-6	M M & Co
M Killkerran	2412	Purdon	Dunkirk	10-6	J Mackintosh & Co
N Civilian	4534	Lord	Liverpool	13-6	W & A Graham & Co
P Daylight (ship)	3598	Byde	Baltimore	21-6	S Oil Co
Q Belle of France	2439	Cargill	Calcutta	10-6	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Culna	3963	Farquharson	Antwerp	10-6 M M & Co
2	Olymphia	3269	Mitchell	Liverpool	21-6 W & A Graham & Co
3	R Rubattino	2619	Mancini	Genoa	15-6 Rubattino Line
4	Colombo Maru	2920	Slater	Kobe	16-5 N Y Kaisha
5	Mashona	2665	Iabialer	Antwerp	17-6 W & A Graham & Co
7	Clan Sinclair	3250	Smith	Antwerp	20-6 W & A Graham & Co
8	Gransbergen	3157	Goot	Rotterdam	14-6 T Morrison & Co
9	Neuenfels	3541	Danker	Hamburg	13-6 W & A Graham & Co
10&11	Toronto	3943	Pickering	Karachi	17-6 J Finlay & Co
15	Dargai	2297	Murray	Port Said for order	12-6 J M & Co
16	Stagpool	2991	Campbell	Marseilles	21-6 W & A Graham & Co

M W D D

Caledonia.....3429 Hayward.....London.....17-6 P & O Co

H W P D

Courland ...760 Ebrahim...N F...N F...B S N Co Ld
Mahamadi.....548 Ahmed...N F ...N F ...B S N Co
Panani .....552 Fakira.....N F.....N F...B S N Co
Satranji.....547 Hosein ..N F.....N F...9 S N Co
Saraswati .....443 Ebran ...Nagar...N F...B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
8	Pundua	Dagge	Durban, May 21
	Scharfe's	Siebji	New York, May
	Daltonhall	Gorst	Calcutta, May 24
9	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, June 4
	Caledonien	Mellier	Noumea, Apr 29
	Lindula	Cutbush	Busreh May 25

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Caledonien	Mellier	Marseilles
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi
	Massilia	Browne	Liverpool &c
	Brasiliana	Snowdon	Calcutta
	Wardha	Diamond	Jalcutta &c.

The following vessels begain to load yesterday :—
Steamer Toronto for Hall &c.
„ Lindula for Persian Gulf &c.
„ Pundua for Zanzibar &c.
„ aMarkgrof for Zanzibar &c.
also arrive.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
4	Clan Fraser	Liverpool
6	Chilka	Rangoon
6	Ellenga	Nagapatam

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Jelunga, left Aden on the 8th instant at 7-5 p.m. and the same Co's steamer Matiana, passed Lisbon on the evening of the 7th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Paris passed the Canal on the 8th instant and is expected to arrive at daylight on the 13th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL.

Bombay, 10th June.

443. Musketry—Rifle Club—The Corps Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to the Rifle Club for Matches 4, 7, 8, and 9 on Thursday 22nd and Sunday 25th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a m.

444. The Miniature Range, Carnac Road, will be open for matches 7, 8, and 9 to-day Saturday 10th, Thursday 15th and Saturday 24th instant.
Hours—24th 7 to 9 a m
Hours—10th and 15th 2 to 5 p m.

445. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company :—
No. 7141 Vol S B Combine.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain
Adjt. B. V. R.

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Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

JOOSUB HAJI JAN MAHOMED & CO..

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BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	3	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	3	2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4	0	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins).	3	12	0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins).	3	12	0	do.
do, 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	2	0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3	12	0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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NAPIER

IT is our intention to tell you regularly in the columns of this paper, the PROVED reasons why you should purchase a Napier Car. We do not intend to go beyond simple statements of fact which we believe would be of interest to those who contemplate purchasing a car. All that we say can be depended upon to be the truth, and every statement made can be proved beyond question. In the

NOISELESS NAPIERS

we will prove to you that no other car out of any other factory in existence combines so many good points. Every conceivable test to which a car can be put has been applied to the Napier in open international events for speed, hill-climbing, economy and reliability, and the NAPIERS hold all these records. The Napier is the PROVED best car and because it is, it is

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 10th June, 1911.

A BOOK-WORM'S PERPLEXITY.

A CURIOUS correspondence under this rather unattractive heading has been going on for some time in the "Athenæum" which has a good deal of interest for us in Bombay, as Sir George Birdwood, has taken part in it and given us some racy experiences of his old Bombay days. It seems that Canon Augustus Jessopp, the well-known writer on medieval English life, some time back, while showing his books, as every good book-lover delights to do, to one of his friends, found that he was the unwitting possessor of a tiny little volume which had once belonged to the Cambridge University, and bore a very old press-mark of its Library on the title-page. This book was in the venerable Doctor's possession for thirty years without his having noticed the fact that it had once been the property of the University. But Mr. Francis Jenkinson, the friend who had gone on a visit to look over Dr. Jessopp's books, being Librarian of the University of Cambridge for over twenty years, at once recognised this particular book as the property of the Library in his charge from the press-mark. Thereupon the reverend Doctor asked in the literary paper whether he had any right to retain the rare little book, which by the way was printed in 1619 at Luxemburg, and written by one John Roberts, an opponent of the animal magnetism commonly discussed in the early part of the seventeenth century. He had purchased it some thirty years ago, when he was an enthusiast for animal magnetism, and paid money down for it, but from whom he bought it, he did not remember at this distance of time or how that person had come by it. He naturally did not enquire as he was not then aware of the University proprietorship. He was anxious to know whether he was bound in conscience to restore it to the University Library. Thereupon the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, Dr. J. S. Vaughan, enlightened his Anglican brother saying that if the difficulty were put before a Catholic priest, the latter would no doubt require the book to be given back to the University.

But what if the University itself parted with the book in former times by selling it or exchanged it for other books? Mr. Jenkinson assures us, in the course of this correspondence, that the University of Cambridge never sold or exchanged books that had come into its possession. So the probability was very strong that originally someone had purloined it from the University Library, and that either he himself or someone who had bought it of him and had sold it to Dr. Jessopp, who was then in the uncomfortable position of an unwitting receiver of stolen goods. It must be said, however, that Dr. Jessopp from the very beginning made no difficulty whatever, as Mr. Jenkinson himself says, in giving the book to its former owners and it is now once more in the possession of the University authorities who, it is to be hoped, will take greater care of it than in the past. Dr. Jessopp had only, it seems, propounded a case of conscience to those who delight in casuistry, but the restitution of the book did not depend at all upon its solution, for he had made up his mind from the first to restore it to its former owners. But Sir George Birdwood rather impetuously rushed into the controversy, and argued that the book might have been deliberately sold by the University among other books as so much rubbish and lumber, and gave his own experiences of such conduct on the part of responsible public bodies in support of his contention which, of course, on the assurance of Mr. Jenkinson, subsequently given, that the Cambridge University never sold or exchanged its books, was untenable. But the experiences that the venerable Old Bombayite narrated in the course of this correspondence interest us most.

The India Office, which is an even more responsible body than the University of Cambridge, once sold a part of its precious old records as so much waste-paper, deliberately and of set purpose, and heaven alone knows what precious old-world documents disappeared by this deliberate vandalism of the then Secretary of State for India, who, we are surprised equally with Sir George to hear, was advised in this matter by officials including Sir John Kaye and the late Mr. Herman Merivale, the very last persons, we should think, to be guilty of such sacrilege against history. These Records, 300 tons of them, were carted away to be turned into paper pulp, but fortunately a sheet was blown off by the wind and afterwards came accidentally into Sir George's hands which turned out to be a letter addressed in 1619 to the old East India Company by the famous Duke of Buckingham, who was murdered in Charles the First's reign by Fenton, and sealed with his seal. Then another of Sir George's experiences relates to the famous Dante Manuscript in the Bombay Asiatic Library. It seems the Asiatic Society was greedy of the high price that this very rare MS. would fetch, and resolved upon selling it. But Sir George, be it stated to his credit, intervened, and as he says, peremptorily stopped this by a letter to the editor of the "Times." Sir George Birdwood wanted emphatically Dr Jessopp to retain his precious little book in his possession still; and it is very touching to see Sir George thus chivalrously and with the dash of youth coming to the aid of the Reverend Canon who is now in his eighty-eighth year.

THE IMPERIAL MACHINE. AFTER a very full discussion, which has been generously reported by Reuter, the Imperial Conference has decided not to proceed with the proposal to form an Advisory Standing Committee in London. It was natural, after the momentous sitting of a few days earlier, when it was decided that on all subjects of international and Imperial importance in the future the independent States within the Empire should not in consultation and in unity, that some efforts should be made to devise some definite machinery, by which such unity of action might be facilitated. That the present attempt has failed need not cause any discouragement. Great constitutional instruments are inevitably of slow growth, and are shaped to the best purpose when they are made to fit constitutional needs, as needs arise. It is easy to find evidence in the speeches at the Conference that the present proposal has been made in advance of its need, and its rejection signifies nothing more. There is no sign of any weakening of the Imperial spirit, of any less desire for that concert of Empire, which this Conference so practically typifies. The present proposals were put forward very tentatively by the Home Government, as an experiment which might or might not meet the views of all the Dominions, but in response to a desire expressed in some quarters. This was explained by Mr. Harcourt, who made it quite clear, that so far as the Imperial Government was concerned, no necessity for the Committee was felt, although it was thought that if accepted it might prove of advantage. The proposal was not proceeded with because insufficient unanimity of opinion was shown. Sir Joseph Ward from New Zealand was its principal advocate. He and his Government are extremely anxious to secure the establishment of an definite Imperial organisation of some kind, and he proposed at a previous meeting of the Conference, the formation of an Imperial Advisory Council, a much broader scheme, which would deal automatically with all affairs in which the Dominions had an interest. With this scheme it will be remembered, no other Premier expressed sympathy.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, was the only down-right opponent of Mr. Harcourt's proposed Committee. He considered that the organisation of the Colonial Office had given ample satisfaction, and that no change was needed. It can easily be imagined that Canada, after her recent bold stroke in negotiating her tariff agreement with the United States, is especially jealous of her independence, very intent upon securing it unimpaired. Some such sentiment may have caused Sir Wilfred's apprehension at any agency coming between the Home country and the Dominions. He would like to keep the control of Canada's Imperial relations directly under his thumb, and probably would grudge to a permanent representative in London any discretion in Imperial conclave. Even had all the other Dominions expressed—as they did not—unqualified approval of the scheme, this attitude was enough to show the uselessness of proceeding, but General Botha's speech of modified disapproval indicated a way, which may be fruitful of progress in the future. He favoured, he said, subsidiary conferences attended by over-seas Ministers to consider special questions. Here, we think, is the method by which Imperial machinery will, if ever, be evolved. Let Government call to such subsidiary conferences Ministers from over-seas between the meetings of the Imperial Conference itself: thus will—if we may so phrase it—the consultative faculty of the Empire be developed, and so soon as more permanent machinery may seem to be needed, indubitably means will be found to supply it. In the meantime, the Dominions will still be represented in the Imperial capital by their Chief Commissioners, who will, to some extent no doubt, fulfil functions, which would have fallen upon the members of the Advisory Committee. The discussion has for the present been abortive, but it has not been useless. It has indicated the stage which the evolution of the Imperial machine has reached, and the line on which its further evolution may most easily travel in the future.

THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY. THE representative of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce in the Legislative Council created some interest when he pointed out the other day that the British section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway was costing them between a hundred and a hundred and fifty per cent. more than the original estimate, and the Hongkong taxpayer will be called upon to meet a deficit for some years to come. The annual sum to be found by them will be something like three hundred and sixty thousand dollars. They seem to have made up their minds to accept the situation philosophically, recognising that it would have been fatal to Hongkong if the terminus of the railway had been placed in any other direction than Kowloon. There was it seems at one time talk of running the line to the port of Whampoa, to the detriment of the Hongkong transport trade. The decentralization of shipping, according to the *North China Herald* has already cost Hongkong dearly, as an increasing number of vessels now sail direct to other ports, and the Light dues have certainly not proved an attraction to Hongkong; the imposition of the extra dues having been sufficient to turn the balance of the scales against Hongkong, where the shipowner has been hesitating as to his terminal port. It is hard to see how the British section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway can prove other than a good investment, especially if it be found possible to work the whole line to Canton as one business concern under joint management. By this means the duplication of staff, which is wholly unnecessary, would be avoided, and the cost would in like proportion be reduced, thus enabling the railway more successfully to compete against water transport. On the question of the cost of the line, very definite differences of opinion exist, but anyone who has walked through the region that it traverses will agree heartily with the statement of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong that the country is unusually difficult and arduous. The line passes through five tunnels of a total length of 8,784 feet, it passes over forty-nine bridges and culverts, while there are many heavy cuttings, high banks running along an exposed foreshore and often built through the sea—all in a length of twenty-two miles. In spite of these obstacles it is the decision of engineering experts that no better railroad bed exists out of England than the British section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

JEWS AND RITUALISTIC MURDER. JEWS in many parts of Russia, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Kieff, have again been placed in a position of peril by the violent campaign which has been conducted by the Press on the so-called Jewish ritualistic murders. It will be remembered that on March 25, the Kieff police discovered the mutilated body of a boy named Yustchinsky. A month later, the Black Hundred organ, the "Semstchina" came out with the sensational statement that the boy had been tortured and killed by the Jews with a view to using his blood for the Passover cakes. Other papers of a similar kind caught up the legend, and lastly an article appeared in the "Novoe Vremya," repeating the charges and giving full particulars of the alleged atrocity on the authority of the investigating magistrate and Professor Obolonsky, who were conducting an inquiry into the case. Professor Obolonsky at once publicly repudiated all responsibility for the statements. Nevertheless, the reactionary Press has continued the campaign with unabated vigour, threatening the authorities with a massacre of the Jews, should they fail to place the guilt on the right persons. Finally, an interpellation was introduced into the Duma, calling upon the Government to take measures against the practice of ritualistic murder by the Jews. It was rejected by the majority however, who considered that the mere discussion of tha subject in the Russian Parliament would discredit that body in the eyes of the civilised world. It is remarkable how widespread throughout Russia is this sinister legend, although is truth has before been disproved. A hundred years ago, after a famous trial which lasted eleven years, there was an acquittal on a charge of this kind, and a strict order was then issued, making the circulation of such charges an offence punishable by long imprisonment. It is easy to see in the present campaign an attempt to divert the people's mind from those liberal principles which are rapidly gaining ground in the country, and it is a grave reflection on the Government that the terms of this order are not strictly enforced.

THE rumour which has obtained wide publicity, that Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson is about to resign the Finance Membership of the Viceroy's Executive Council, is authoritatively denied.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Devanha," with the China and Australian mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p. m, to-morrow.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce have declared Thursday, June 22, as a holiday under the charter parties and shipping orders, according to the custom of the port.

FOR some time there has been a considerable congestion at the Calcutta Central Police Court at Lal Bazaar and it has now been decided to extend the existing buildings towards the north. Plans and estimates are under consideration.

FOUR contractors of Manjhi Ghat Bridge have filed suits in the Civil Courts of Chapra against the Bengal and North Western Railway Company for their dues amounting in the aggregate to more than forty-five thousand rupees.

THE Right Hon. Thomas Ryburn Buchanan, Financial Secretary to the War Office, 1905-1908 and Under-Secretary for India, 1908-1909, who died on April 7 last, aged sixty-five years, left estate of the gross value of £100,787 of which the net personalty, has been sworn at £100,415. The testator left all of his property to his wife, Mrs. Emily Octavia Buchanan, absolutely.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja Bahadur of Patiala arrived in London on May 21, from the East for the Coronation. Lieut.-Col. Sir James Dunlop-Smith and a large gathering of Indian students were at Charing Cross Station to meet his Highness. His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Gondal, accompanied by the Rani Saheb and their two daughters, also arrived at Charing Cross the same evening from India.

Colonel the Maharaja of Bikanir, Aide-de-Camp to the King, arrived in London on May 22, with his eldest son, for the Coronation. He was met at Dover, by Mr. C. W. Waddington, who accompanied him to London, and at Victoria by Lieut.-Col. Sir James Dunlop-Smith, Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

A CROWDED WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 26.

THE above heading does not exaggerate the events of the the past seven days. Indeed, I cannot recall a time when more public events of first importance have been crowded into the space of a week. It is often said that a person who has anything else to do cannot possibly digest the whole of the contest of a single issue of the *Times*. Fortunately or unfortunately, we have been saved verbatim reports of the speeches of the members of the Imperial Conference. For good reasons, as I think, the Conference has decided not to hold its sittings in public and we have to be satisfied with an official precis. One of the features of the debates in the Lords has been the independent stand of your former Governor, Lord Harris, who staunch Conservative as he is, finds something good in the Veto Bill.

THE NORTHERN GATES OF INDIA.

The brilliant meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts, over which the Earl of Minto presided yesterday, was, if I am not mistaken, the first exclusively Indian gathering of the kind he has attended since he completed his memorable Viceroyalty. Lord Minto was evidently gratified by the warmth of reception which he received from the large and representative audience. There was a very fair sprinkling of Indians and a touch of colour was given by the presence of the King's Indian Orderlies. Subadar Major Bahadur Ali Khan, Risaldar Major Malik Sher Bahadur Khan, Risaldar Major Abdul Karim Khan and Subadar Muhammad Ismail accompanied by Major L. C. Jones. They were received in the Council Room previous to the meeting and introduced to Lord Minto on his arrival. They were cordially greeted by his Lordship who it appears knows one of them personally. Naturally the Punjab and the Punjab Frontier was well represented on the occasion. I can only mention a few of the names that occur to me. They are, Sir West Ridgeway, Sir Mortimer Durand, General Sir Alfred Gaselee, General Sir John Hills-Jones, V. C., General Sir Charles Egerton, Sir Lesley Probyn, Sir Frederic Fryer, Sir Thomas Holdich and Sir Lionel Spencer, Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir George Birdwood, Sir James Digges La Touche, Sir Charles Elliott (happily almost recovered from his recent severe illness), Sir Charles Lyall, Sir Thomas Holdernese, Colonel C. E. Yate, M.P., Sir Arundel T. Arundel, Mr. K. G. Gupta and Mr. Mirza Ali Baig of the Indian Council were also among those I noticed. I am sorry that I have not space to summarise Mr. Merk's admirable and interesting paper. I must content myself by quoting his closing sentences :—

"It may seem rash to say, when we frequently hear of offences and sometimes of expeditions on the border, that a change for the better is coming, but the symptoms are unmistakable. The record of military expeditions shows that the use of force is more rare. This is significant, though too much reliance cannot be placed upon it, since in view of the recent arming of the tribes, we may have at any moment to re-assert our strength. But other indications of the change are plain. Thirty years ago the Black Mountain tribes were a perennial source of trouble; now the border of Hazara is the most peaceable section of the frontier. The Gaduns, the colony of Hindustanis, Buner, and the other tribes on the right bank of the Indus were a constant anxiety to the authorities at Peshawar. Lately these tribes took an eminent archæologist into the heart of their country in quest of Alexander's Aornos (which everyone will agree with him was not on the Indus, and probably lay in Swat). Who that fought on the Malakand in 1897 could have dreamt that drills worked by electricity would soon be boring a tunnel under the battle-ground, and that within fourteeen years of a fierce rising of fanatics the chiefs of Lower Swat would be subscribing towards the establishment of a Lady Minto Female Hospital in their midst? Officers with small escorts travel in perfect safety to Chitral and back, where fifteen years ago such an attempt would have been certain death. In the Khyber an alternative road has been made by tribal labour alone. Up and down the frontier the most exposed positions are held by Militias drawn from the tribes themselves. A very notable instance of this change is that of the Kohat Pass; at either end of it lie the important garrisons and civil headquarters of Peshawar and Kohat, which obviously should be connected by a metalled road. Time and again, attempts to construct this road were baffled by the stubborn opposition of the tribesmen. They thought if the road came, that their internal independence would go. Some years ago the case was put to them again; an officer whom they trusted implicitly—and Pathans are specially susceptible to personal influence—was able to convince them that this would not be the case; they accepted the road, helped to make it, and where formerly one had to pick one's way on horseback over the boulders of a torrent bed, one motors now in a couple of hours from Peshawar to Kohat. It may be optimism: I can only tell you what in the course of thirty years I have seen myself, and that induces me to say that there is no ground for discouragement. Our aims should be to remove deep-seated suspicions, to punish thoroughly where deserved, then resume friendly relations, patiently persevere, and, above all things, civilise; we shall thus in the end solve the problem and succeed in the accomplishment of our task."

Lord Minto spoke before the discussion and particularly pleased the merchants present by what he said on the subject of communications. The civilizing power of the iron road is, he pointed out "simply enormous" and he thinks that we shall be wise if we develope our railways in India in a commercial sense. The other speakers were Sir Mortimer Durand, Sir Thomas Holdich, General Sir Alfred Gaselee, Dr. Stein, Dr. Saise, and Sir William Lee-Warner, who thanked Lord Minto for presiding and for availing himself of an opportunity so soon after his return to England, of showing his interest in the efforts made by the Indian Section of that great Society to make people at home better acquainted with our administration in India.

THE HOME CENSUS.

UNEXPECTEDLY LOW RATE OF INCREASE.

Some weeks, if not months, must elapse before we receive all the information which was handed to the collectors of census papers last month. Careful compilation will be necessary before returns can be issued giving the distribution of population according to age, sex, and means of livelihood. The total figures, however, for England and Wales, are given in a provisional form among Tuesday's Parliamentary papers and serve to illustrate the dynamics of the trend of population. As a whole there has been an increase of 10·91 per cent, in the population of England and Wales which now reaches a total of 36,075,269 persons. This increase of 10·91 per cent. is not one to boast of, indeed, it is the lowest ever recorded since the first general census a century or more ago. The Registrar-General must be feeling rather depressed, for he confidently predicted that the total would be fully half a million more than it turns out to be. One of the causes of the unexpectedly low rate of increase is doubtless the continued fall in the birth-rate. It will be interesting to see whether this condition of things is, as some people anticipate, checked by the maternity allowance which forms part of the great social scheme that Mr. Lloyd George has just produced. Particulars are furnished of the metropolitan Boroughs, English and Welsh counties, and county Boroughs. Within the area of the metropolitan Boroughs large changes have taken place. In Finsbury there has been a fall of 13·29 per cent, in Holborn one of 16·95 per cent, St. Marylebone 11·31 per cent, and in the city of London proper (whose night inhabitants are merely watchmen and caretakers) 26·99 per cent, the population now being returned as 19,657. Other London Boroughs further from the centre shew increases, thus Fulham 11·69 per cent, Lewesham 26·16 per cent. and Wandsworth 35·[illegible] per cent. Only nine London Boroughs exhibit increases as against twenty shewing decreases. The net result being a reduction of 0·29 per cent. for the administrative county of London, the population of which now stands at 4,522,961. Just as the outward movement of population has increased the population to a marked degree in the more residential districts like Lewesham and Wandsworth, the movement is from the L.C.C. area to adjacent outer ring under the Metropolitan Police accounts for the great increase of 33·49 per cent. to 2,730,062 persons, making a total for the greater London area of 7,252,963 inhabitants. So far as the English and Welsh counties are concerned there is either comparative stagnation or actual decline within the purely agricultural districts. For example, Cumberland is 0·43 per cent. down, West Suffolk 0·54 per cent. down, Westmoreland 1·29 per cent. down, Cardiganshire 1·97 per cent. down Carnarvonshire 0·48 per cent. down, Merionethshire 6·71 per cent. down, Montgomeryshire 3·19 per cent, down and Radnorshire 2·97 per cent. The largest increases in the administrative county areas are Middlesex 42·17 per cent, Glamorganshire 39·73 per cent, Surrey 30·06 per cent. and Essex 30·05. The figures of the residential countries adjoining London are very significant as to the extent of the re-distributions of population facilitated by train, tram and bus services.

Passing next to the County Boroughs slight decreases occur in the four following cases:—Burton on Trent 4·19 per cent, Canterbury 1·09 per cent, Halifax 3·23 per cent, and Hastings 6·67 per cent. Coventry supplies the most surprising increase of 52·01 per cent., while Portsmouth has an increase of 22·36 per cent. West Ham, whose growth was one of the feature of preceding censuses, has increased by 8·13 per cent. The number of County Boroughs with populations of 100,000 and upwards is 36; with populations of 200,000 and upwards 14; with population of 300,000 and upwards 6. Towns over 400,000 population are :

Birmingham	...	...	...	525,960
Leeds	...	...	...	445,568
Liverpool	...	...	...	746,566
Manchester	...	...	...	714,427
Sheffield	...	...	...	454,453

When as provided by recent legislation Birmigham has absorbed Smethwick and other adjacent areas its population will be increased by about a quarter of a million.

ANGLO-INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—AN INDIGNANT PROTEST.

The annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association at the Caxton Hall, on the 23rd instant, was largely attended. Sir J. Herbert Roberts M.P. presided, and Sir Thomas Barlow, M.D., Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., and the Rev. Herbert Anderson who hails, I believe from Lower Bengal, were the chief speakers.

Sir Thomas Barlow spoke in very high terms of the Indian medical student. The eminent physician declared that, almost without exception, the young Indians whom he had met studying medicine in London, had been sober, steady, hard-working, well-behaved young men, who set a good example to their fellow-students. He urged upon these young men on their return to India, to make known to their fellow-countrymen, the dire dangers of alcohol. He pointed out that bad as alcohol is for the West it is still worse for the East, and that young Indians who take to drink are far more liable to fatal attacks from disease than are men of the West, who indulge in alcohol to excess. Sir Wilfrid Lawson made a slow, witty speech, punctuated by attacks on the excise administration of the British Government in India, and interspersed with amusing stories not specially connected with Temperance—Anglo-Indian or otherwise. But his great point was "local option," which, he said, as his father's son, he understood by "right hereditary." He did not explain how "local option" could be applied to, or usefully extended in, India, nor did he say what "Indian local option" might mean, but he hoped that India would soon obtain self-government and by means of local option put an end to the abuses the British Government in India had so long permitted. The Rev. Herbert Anderson discussed the concessions which he declared the Association had wrung from an unwilling Administration in the direction of Excise Reform, and he went on to accuse the Indian Government of sacrificing the best interests of the peoples of India to a greed for increase in revenue. He pointed to the great and growing increase in the revenue from Excise in India and hoped the day was not far distant when Indians would have the management of their own affairs, in their own hands and would themselves be able to undo the evil the British Government had done. So extreme were some of the statements made by certain speakers, that Dr. John Pollen, who was present as a visitor, was moved to write out and hand up an energetic protest to the Chairman :—He deemed it his duty, he wrote, to most strongly protest against the atrocious misrepresentations to the effect that the Government of India, for the sake of a few millions of revenue, have deliberately demoralised the peoples of India by giving them undue facilities for indulgence in drink. He continued—"Not a word has been said by any of the speakers about the success of the British Government in putting a stop to smuggling and in the repression of illicit distillation, and in discouraging the drinking habit by raising the price of liquor as high as possible without danger of stimulating smuggling. The whole trend of the speeches made here this

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

THE PROPOSED ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Conflicting Views of the Dominions.

IDEA ABANDONED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 9.

At a meeting of the Imperial Conference, yesterday, Mr. Harcourt read a reply from Lord Gladstone to the congratulations of the Conference on the establishment of the Union.

A discussion then took place on the memorandum, dealing with the proposed creation of an Advisory Standing Committee of the Imperial Conference to consider matters of common interest.

The memorandum explains that as the Standing Committee will be advisory, and not executive, it is unnecessary to confer power to vote. It will deal only with matters concerning past and future Conferences, or matters which seem to be appropriate between Conferences. The Dominion Governments will be consulted regarding their willingness for the submission of questions to the Committee. Ordinary confidential communications between the Secretary of State and Governors-General apart from Conference questions, will continue as at present.

It was explained that the Imperial Government did not desire to press the proposal, though if the Dominion representatives were willing the Government believed it would be advantageous for securing efficiency, as regarded the Secretariat and the Conference.

The Committee would be really subsidiary to the Conference, meeting at more or less regular intervals for the transaction of business referred to it by the Secretary of State, with the assent of the Dominion Governments. The memorandum mentioned that the Imperial Education Conference, recommended such an Advisory Committee in connection with its objects.

Canada and South Africa Oppose.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he should view with serious apprehension the interference of anybody between the Home and Dominion Governments. The organisation of the Colonial Office had given ample satisfaction, and matters should be left as they were.

Sir Joseph Ward, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Batchelor supported the proposal, though suggesting minor amendments.

General Botha said he was unable to accept the proposal as it stood. He wholly favoured subsidiary conferences, attended by overseas ministers, to consider special questions. The Secretary of State would do what was required as well as any committee.

Mr. Malan said that the Committee would lower the status of the Dominions as compared with Britain, for, if it were advisory to the Secretary of State, it would seem that the Conference itself were merely advisory to the Secretary of State. The day might come, when different arrangements would be necessary, but then they would have to be on the sound British principle, not of government by officials, but of government by the people, elected by the people and responsible to them.

Mr. Harcourt said that the Government in no wise intended the proposal to be derogatory to the position of the Dominion Governments. It was clear, however, that there was not sufficient unanimity to make it worth while to proceed farther. The suggestion was made to meet the desire of some of the Dominions, and did not represent any conscious desire on the part of the Imperial Government. The present machinery had been sufficient for all Imperial purposes.

Sir J. Ward's Advocacy.

Sir Joseph Ward then returned to the charge, arguing at length in favour of the need of a permanent body. Questions of vital importance, which had been considered by previous conferences, were still unsettled for want of machinery to thresh out the details by representatives of the different Dominions. He gave, as suitable instances of matters for the Committee to deal with, the questions of income-tax, death-duties and the Suez Canal. Opponents of the proposal seemed to think that it would help towards the establishment of an Imperial Council. The latter would be neither helped nor prejudiced thereby.

Mr. Harcourt undertook to give effect, before the next Conference, to all agreed questions decided by the Conference and its committees.

General Botha said that no Government would allow itself to be ruled by a committee. The creation of such a committee might lead rather to breaking down, than building-up. The action of the Government in taking the Premiers into their confidence on all subjects was a step in the right direction. Along those lines work, although slow, would be sure.

Mr. Harcourt said that in view of the opinions expressed he withdrew his proposal.

The New Zealand resolution for the re-constitution of the Colonial Office was withdrawn for similar reasons.

A resolution moved by Sir Joseph Ward, in favour of an interchange of selected civil servants, in order to acquire knowledge of administrative work in the other parts of the Empire, was amended by the substitution of the word "visits" for "interchange," and was carried unanimously.

LATER.

The Imperial Conference, sitting at the Foreign Office, to-day, discussed questions of emigration and double income tax and other secondary matter.

General Botha was absent, being slightly indisposed. The delegates will go to Oxford to-morrow and will afterwards lunch at Nuneham.

PRELIMINARIES.

Monday, May 22.

A preliminary meeting of the members of the Imperial Conference was held at the Colonial Office in an interval between two of the functions in a crowded day of official hospitality. All the Prime Ministers and other delegates now in London, with the exception of Mr. Bishop, of Newfoundland, whose wife is seriously ill at Brighton, were present. The proceedings lasted for just under two hours. The Secretary of State for the Colonies presided, and the principal business was drawing up an official list of acceptances of the immense number of invitations which have been sent to the delegates.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), and the Duke of Argyll were present at the luncheon at Buckingham Palace. Among others who received commands to attend were the Prime Minister and Mrs. Asquith, the Colonial Secretary and Mrs. Harcourt, Lord Lucas (Under Secretary for the Colonies), and Sir Francis and Lady Hopwood. The Premiers and Ministers having been presented to the King and Queen, luncheon was served in the State dining-room.

In the evening, the Prime Minister gave a dinner party at 10 Downing Street, to meet the members of the Conference. It was served in the large dining-room on the first floor.

The guests proceeded on foot from the Prime Minister's official residence to a reception at the Foreign Office, and entered by the main doorway in the quadrangle. In the absence of Mrs. Asquith, who is in mourning, the guests were received by Mrs. Lewis Harcourt and the Prime Minister. Mrs. Harcourt wore a dress of rose-coloured chiffon trimmed with diamante, a diamond tiara, and two necklaces of diamonds. By half-past ten—the hour for which the invitation had been issued—the guests were arriving by hundreds. A reception of the Foreign office is always a memorable occasion, but in this instance it was especially interesting by reason of the presence of the Oversea visitors in whose honour the entertainment was arranged. There were the Premiers of the self-governing Dominions, representatives of the Administrative Departments of the Indian and Colonial Civil Service, notable Indian Princes in Eastern costume. Cabinet Ministers and their ladies, foreign ambassadors and their wives, and members of Parliament.

The Maharani of Cooch Behar was accompanied by the Princess Pretiva and her other daughter, and several others in Indian dress were also standing near, including the Maharaja and Maharani Holkar of Indore. Among the representatives of the Diplomatic Corps were the American Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, the latter wearing magnificent diomonds, with a dress of black chiffon over white satin; the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. and Miss Kato, and the Chinese Minister. Lady Denman wore a dress of old gold lace with a cross-over bodice of black net heavily sequined in gold. She also wore a tiara and a necklace of diamonds. Every member of the House of Lords received an invitation, and a very large proportion of their number was present. The band of the Royal Marine Art. played in the vestibule below the staircase, and there was also a band from the same regiment in the Long Gallery, where refreshments were served.

MR. ASQUITH'S WELCOME TO THE DELEGATES.

Tuesday, May 23.

Without pomp, though not without dignity, in quiet simplicity and privacy, the Prime Ministers of all the self-governing countries in the British Empire opened their Conference.

The centre of the Cabinet room at the Foreign Office is occupied by a horseshoe table, and at the head of the table Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, took his seat when the Conference assembled at eleven o'clock in the morning. With him was Mr. Lewis Harcourt, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies and seated in order round the table were the Prime Ministers and Ministers of the Dominions and Colonies.

Mr. Asquith, in his opening address, offered the homage of the Conference to King George, and spoke of the Crown as the centre and symbol of our imperial unity. Two things in the British Empire were unique in the history of great political aggregations—the reign of law and the combination of local autonomy with loyalty to a common head. In proportion as centralisation was seen to be increasingly absurd, so had disintegration been felt to be increasingly impossible. Mr. Asquith mentioned the proposals which had been put forward aiming at some closer form of political union as between the component members of the empire. They would not, he said, lose sight of the value of elasticity in our imperial organisation and the importance of maintaining the principle of Ministerial responsibility to Parliament. From this the Prime Minister passed to the question of Imperial Defence. He referred to the inauguration of the policy of Dominion Fleets adopted by Canada and Australia, and to Lord Kitchener's visit to Australia and New Zealand, and said that the precedent created in 1909, would be followed. These questions would be discussed in the Committee of Imperial Defence at meetings to be attended by the Prime Ministers and the Ministers directly concerned in naval and military defence. At the first meeting Sir Edward Grey would speak on the international situation so far as it affected the empire as a whole.

The five Prime Ministers then replied in turn, and, at the suggestion of the President, Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved a brief address to the King, assuring him of the devoted loyalty of all the portions of his empire there represented. This was carried unanimously.

Sir Joseph Ward moved that the Conference should be open to the Press except when the subject were confidential. He referred to friction in New Zealand on the occasion of the last Conference, when the people there heard next to nothing of what was going on.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that the people of New Zealand were as well informed as the people in London or the people of Canada, and on the whole the arrangement worked satisfactorily. If the Press were admitted, the deliberations of the Conference would assume the character of public discussion. Privacy was necessary if a unanimous understanding was to be reached.

Mr. Fisher asked whether in the agenda confidential subjects could be kept together and separate from the rest.

Mr. Asquith explained that each day a "precis" of about the length of a column of the "Times" would be prepared and issued to the Press nightly after being submitted to the members for revision.

Mr. Fisher thought in that case the resolution should not be pressed.

General Botha could not support the resolution. If the discussions of Union in South Africa had been in public, he doubted whether they would have attained the Union they enjoyed to-day.

Sir E. Morris also deprecated the admission of the Press.

Mr. Asquith thought the usefulness of the Conference would be impaired, if questions could not be discussed with complete freedom.

Sir Joseph Ward, therefore, withdrew his resolution.

The Conference decided not to meet on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Mr. Asquith explained that naval and military matters would be discussed in the Committee of Imperial Defence in the presence of experts.

Sir Joseph Ward moved a resolution in favour of an Imperial Council of State, with representatives from all the self-governing parts of the empire, to be in theory and in fact advisory to the Imperial Government on all questions affecting the interests of his Majesty's Dominions oversea. He urged the resolution on the following grounds:—(1) Imperial unity; (2) organised imperial defence; (3) the equal distribution of the burden of defence throughout the empire; (4) the representation of self-governing oversea Dominions in an Imperial Parliament of Defence for determining peace or war, the contributions to Imperial Defence, foreign policy, and international treaties so far as they affected the empire, and such other imperial matters as might by agreement be transferred to such Parliament. Sir Joseph especially urged the importance of emigration and immigration. He cited the example of union in Germany, the United States, Australia, and South Africa.

Mr. Asquith pointed out that these were each instances of continuous territory surrounded, so to speak, by a ring fence.

Sir Joseph Ward had not finished his speech, when the Conference adjourned.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE CORONATION.

The Marys' Gift to the Queen.

REHEARSALS AT THE ABBEY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Coronation gift, bought by subscriptions from all the Mary's in the Empire, was handed to Queen Mary to-day, by the ladies' executive. The gift is in the form of the insignia of the Garter, set with diamonds, portraits of the King and the Prince of Wales, and a cheque for £13,700.

Her Majesty's reply will be printed as an autograph letter. The Queen thanks the subscribers most warmly. She is deeply touched by the affectionate impulse, which led them to make a personal gift. It will be treasured all her life.

The Queen devotes the cheque to a charitable object, in which she is greatly interested, but which she does not specify.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The rehearsal of the Coronation procession to Westminster Abbey, took place to-day. The picturesque scene was witnessed by numbers of people. The crowning ceremony within the Abbey was also rehearsed. Among those who took part were the Duke of Norfolk, Lords Rosebery, Roberts and Kitchener, four duchesses and the Queen's train-bearers.

DAY OF INTERCESSION.

The King and Queen have sent to the hon. secretaries for the meetings to be held on the Day of Intercession in the Queen's Hall on June 21, their photographs, accompanied by their autographs, for reproduction in the official programme which is being prepared for the occasion. Among those who will take part in the meetings are the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Armagh (the Primate of All Ireland), the Bishop of Liverpool, the Bishop of Ripon, the Bishop of Durham, the Rev. Dr. Monro Gibson, the Rev. W. Goudie, the Rev. Dr. Horton, Bishop Ingham, the Rev. Harrington C. Lees, the Rev. C. J. Proctor, the Rev. and Hon. Talbot Rice, the Rev. Dr. James Robertson, Bishop Taylor-Smith, the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw Thompson, and the Rev. Prebendary H. W. Webb-Peploe. A large united choir of some hundreds of voices is being formed, and will be conducted by Mr. C. I. Clapperton, organist of Christ Church, Surbiton. Dr. Jowett has telegraphed that it will be impossible for him to be present.

STATE LUNCHEON AT THE GUILDHALL.

The arrangements for the State Luncheon in the Guildhall on June 29, when the Corporation of London entertain the King and Queen and members of the royal family, are practically completed. The dais at the eastern end of the Guildhall will be reserved for their Majesties and the royal family. A specially-constructed table, eight feet wide, running the whole width of the hall, will be provided, and for this a woven tablecloth with white silk figuring will be used. There will be a magnificent display of civic plate. A silk canopy will surmount the dais. The general company—700 in number—will sit at tables placed on the floor of the hall, four tables running parallel with the complete length of the building. At one of these, immediately to the King's right, will be the Lord Mayor and the more important guests. Other guests will sit at twelve short cross-tables at the western end of the hall and in the gallery. There will be an entirely English menu. Three toasts, without speeches, will be given—namely, "The King," "The Queen and Royal Family," and "The Corporation of the City."

ENTERTAINMENTS TO COLONIAL TROOPS.

The following is the programme for the entertainment of the Colonial and Indian troops who are visiting London for the Coronation, so far as it has at present been drawn up by the committee which has charge of the arrangements:—

June 7 and 8.—Floral fete at Hampton Court.
June 10.—Concert at the Albert Hall.
June 11.—Concert at the Veterans' Club.
June 14.—Special morning performance at the Horse Show, Olympia.
June 15.—Gold Cup Day at Ascot. In the evening the officers have been invited to a regimental dinner of the Artists' Rifles.
June 16.—Royal Colonial Institute: Annual reception at the Natural History Museum.
June 17.—Windsor Races, motoring and flying at Brooklands, and in the evening a smoking concert at the Veterans' Club, Lord Cheylesmore presiding.
June 18.—Waterloo and Hospital Sunday. The Protestant troops will attend St. Paul's Cathedral, accompanied by the Guards band and a detachment of King Edward's Horse. The Roman Catholic members will attend service at the Westminster Cathedral.
June 19.—Luncheon at the Crystal Palace and inspection of the Festival of Empire. In the evening, British Empire League Ball at the Savoy Hotel.
June 20.—Newbury Races and a river trip to Gravesend and entertainment by the Mayor. In the evening, a concert at Chelsea Town Hall.
June 21.—Balloon contest at Hurlingham. Visit to the Woolwich Arsenal.
June 22, 23 and 24.—The Coronation Processions and the Naval Review.
June 26.—Royal Agricultural Show at Norwich, in the evening the Duke of Sutherland's reception at Stafford House.
June 27.—Buckingham Palace Garden Party; and possibly a visit to Portsmouth.
June 28.—The Indians and Colonials visit Windsor and Frogmore.
June 29.—Arrangements may be made for the troops to attend service at St. Paul's at which the King will be present. Presentation of medals to the troops at Buckingham Palace.
July 1 or 2.—The Canadians returns to Canada.

FOREIGN VISITORS.

A Reuter telegram from Madrid states that the Special Mission which will represent King Alfonso at the Coronation will be headed by the Infante Ferdinand, who will be accompanied by an aide-de-camp to the King, a Grandee of Spain (probably the Marquis Mina), and the Marquis de San Felices, Comptroller of the Infante's household.

Prince Boris of Tirnovo, the Bulgarian Heir-Apparent, who will attend the Coronation, will be accompanied by General Marcoff, aide-de-camp to the King of Bulgaria, M. Stancioff, the Bulgarian Minister in Paris, and Major Kourtouklieff.

LORD KITCHENER'S SERVICES.

Utilisation for Imperial Purposes Urged.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Several papers are commenting severely on a situation which permits Lord Kitchener to devote himself to the directorship of a railway instead of to Imperial service.

HERR DERNBURG.

Again Becomes Bank Director.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Herr Dernburg has been re-elected to the Directorship of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank which he resigned when he was made Colonial Secretary.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The death is announced of Rev. Salter Price, the Missionary.

BIRKBECK BANK SUSPENDS PAYMENT.

Deficit of Three-quarters of a Million.

VICTIM OF MISFORTUNE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Birkbeck Bank announces suspension of payment, with a view to reconstruction. Ten shillings in the pound will be paid immediately, and it is hoped, eventually, to pay seventeen or eighteen.

The directors of the Birkbeck Bank estimate that the deficit will not exceed £375,000, but the auditors after their preliminary investigation, consider it safer to add another £400,000.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Crowds of depositors, mostly of the small tradesman and clerk class, surrounded the Birkbeck Bank last evening, some even endeavouring to break in the doors. The officials and the police persuaded them gradually to disperse.

It is not expected that the suspension, which is due to the depreciation of gilt-edged securities, will adversely affect business generally. The suspension had been anticipated on the Stock Exchange, where recently the decline in Consols was attributed to the Birkbeck Bank's realisations.

The papers sympathise with the Bank, which, they say, was a soundly-managed concern and the victim of misfortune.

Stock Exchange Not Affected.

LATER.

The suspension of payment by the Birkbeck Bank has had practically no effect on the Stock Exchange. Consols opened at 1/8 down, but recovered later. Other departments were steady.

MEXICAN EARTHQUAKE.

Volcano in Eruption.

1,300 PERSONS KILLED.

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 8.

Reports from the provinces extend the area of destruction of the earthquake to Nila. San Andres and Zipottam have suffered severely.

Thousands of people are homeless. The volcano, Mt. Colima, is in eruption.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

A message from Mexico City to the *New York Times* states that 1,300 persons were killed as the result of the earthquake. Half of these fatalities occured at Zapotlan. The total loss, says the message, amounts to several million dollars.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

A Possible Hitch.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 8.

The Committee on Finance of the Senate has decided to report the Reciprocity Bill with an amendment by Mr. Root, prohibiting the free entry of Canadian wood-pulp, until the restrictions on its export by the Canadian provincial legislatures, are removed.

If the Senate accepts the amendment, it is likely to jeopardise the passage of the measure through the Canadian Parliament.

OPIUM TRADE WITH HONGKONG.

HONGKONG, JUNE 8.

The Viceroy of Canton is consulting the Hongkong opium farmers with a view to the establishment of a farm.

British merchants consider that the farm will result in a Government monopoly to the detriment of British trade.

A TURCO-GREEK AFFRAY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 9.

An affray has taken place at Chaidi, on the Turco-Greek frontier. It is alleged that the Greeks fired on the Turks, mortally wounding one man. The Porte has protested to Greece.

A SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Belgian Seamen's Union announces that a strike will be declared simultaneously in the Belgian and Dutch ports next week, if the employers refuse to accept the mediation of the Burgomaster of Antwerp.

It is stated that a strike has also been decided upon in England, and will begin after the Coronation.

BOXING.

World's Middle-Weight Championship.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

In the contest for the World's Middle-weight Championship, at the Palladium, London, last night, Billy Papke of America, knocked out Jim Sullivan of Bermondsey, in the ninth round.

MR. DILLON'S PROGRESS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Mr. John Dillon, who is in Dundalk Infirmary as the result of his motor accident, is making rapid progress.

AVIATOR KILLED AT ROME.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The aviator, Marra, fell from his aeroplane in Rome, and was killed.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Next Year's President.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The *Leicester Mercury* states that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has accepted the presidency of the next National Congress.

[Mr. D. E. Wacha, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, being asked as to the accuracy of the statement, said "It must be true."

At the beginning of this year, he added, an informal offer was made to Mr. MacDonald, who, however, asked for time to consider it. He has now evidently accepted it. A circular will now be sent round the country asking the different Congress Committees their opinion as to the choice. In the event of these committees approving the selection of Mr. MacDonald, the Labour leader, will be formally invited to preside over the deliberations of the next Congress.]

MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA.

Lady Minto's Hopes.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Lady Minto, distributing prizes at the London School of Medicine for women, said she was much impressed by the splendid work done, with the aid of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, especially for purdah women, by introducing Western science in the hospitals of the East.

Her ladyship highly eulogised the medical women who, she said, had succeeded in a most difficult work in a trying climate and trusted that an efficient service would be formed in the near future with the full support of the Government of India.

REGENERATION OF CANADA

Elimination of Degenerates and Imbeciles.

MONTREAL, JUNE 9.

Sir James Barr, the eminent physician, speaking before the Canadian Medical Congress, urged Canada to see herself peopled with a vigorous and intellectual race. Degenerate foreigners should be excluded as rigidly as a mad dog, and the mentally deficient should not be allowed to produce children. The sooner they began the selective process, the sooner they would attain a perfect race.

CRICKET.

Indian Team vs. M. C. C.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Indian cricksters played a match against the M.C.C. at Lords, to-day. The weather was glorious and the wicket perfect. The Prince of Wales and Prince George were present.

The Indian team went in first, and made 204, of which Mistri made 78 in eighty minutes. He gave a fine display of driving, and knocked up sixteen fours.

The M. C. C. then went in, and scored 223 for four wickets.

On May 21, the members of the first combined team of cricketers to visit England from India reached London safely with ten days before them ere the serious business of the tour was to begin at Oxford. They left Bombay on the 6th inst. on the P. and O. s.s. "Arabia," arriving at Marseilles on May 20 and travelling by the Rapid express from the South of France, arrived in Paris at half-past ten a.m. Leaving at noon, they reached their London headquarters, the Imperial Hotel, Russell-square, on May 21 at half-past eight. They number fifteen all told, and of these H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala, who is to act as captain, and K. M. Mistri, his secretary, came on in advance of the others.

Dr. H. D. Kanga, who is the vice-captain of the side and will lead when H. H. the Maharajah is away, granted the representative of "The Sportsman" a chat, despite the fact that the party had a long and tiring journey across France. He spoke hopefully of the prospects of the side, though, of course, he fully recognised that they had an arduous task before them. He regarded the bowling as likely to prove the stronger point of the side. As to the fielding, he believed it would be found pretty good and they had some safe catches in their ranks. The great difficulty would be to accustom themselves to the altered conditions, especially of climate, though naturally, with their strength in slow bowling, they would be the better suited by soft wickets.

London, May 23.

This morning many of the members of the All-Indian team, indulged in practice at Lord's with which ground and its appointments they expressed themselves as extremely pleased. The Maharajah of Patiala was not engaged, nor were K. M. Mistri and Jayaram practising, but the work of several others was followed with interest, including Dr. Kanga, Syed Hassain, Mulla, the hitter of the team, and Warden, the last two named both playing in glasses. Salam-ud-din and Pai were also at work, but the players were satisfied with one spell of practice, and did not turn out again after lunch as had been expected.

RACING AT HOME.

The Manchester Cup.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The result of the Manchester Cup race:—

Marajax..... 1
Origo..... 2
Buckwheat..... 3

Thirteen started.

Won by a head, three lengths between the second and third.

Betting.—5 to 2 against Marajax; 100 to 6 against Origo; and 7 to 2 against Buckwheat.

Betting on Royal Hunt Cup.

The following is the betting on the Royal Hunt cup:—

6 to 1 against Spanish Prince.
7 to 1 against Cigar.
9 to 1 against Sandal.
100 to 8 against Lonawand, Bachelor's Hope and Eudorus.
100 to 7 against Rochester.
100 to 6 against Mercutio and Dark Simon.
20 to 1 against Long Set and Placidus.
25 to 1 against Atropis.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Decrease in Imports Explained.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The decrease in the imports for May is mainly restricted to raw cotton, sugar and rubber.

AUSTRIAN EYE ON ALBANIA.

Russian Protest against the Tactics.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The *Novoye Vremya* vehemently resents the Austrian policy as displayed in an article appearing in the *Fremdenblatt* on the 8th instant.

The *Novoye Vremya* says that the policy followed in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina is being repeated with greater effrontery, and is a brilliant move of diplomacy in defiance of international morality and law.

The paper anticipates from the article in the *Fremdenblatt* that petitions will be presented to the Austro-Hungarian Caesar from real or fictitious representatives of Albania to protect their long-suffering population.

REFORM OF RACING.

Sir George Clarke's Action Upheld.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Mr. Arthur Leslie, an old resident of Bombay and a Member of the Western India Turf Club, writes to the *Times* to-day and says that racing in Western India is becoming a danger and a nuisance, simply because it is being overdone. H. E. the Governor Sir George Clarke's action is an appeal to those having the welfare of the community at heart. Its necessity is obvious, continues the writer, and its boldness unquestionable.

PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY.

Death of Lord Dynevor.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The death is announced of Lord Dynevor. He is succeeded by the Hon. W. F. Rice, M.P., a bye-election being thus caused at Brighton.

[Arthur de Cardonnel Rice (6th Baron Dynevor) was born in 1836. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the B. A. degree. He succeeded his father in 1878 and owned about 10,800 acres of land. His only son the Hon. Walter Fitz-Uryan Rice, M. P. for Brighton succeeds to the Barony. The Hon. Rice married Lady Margaret Villiers in 1898 and has three sons and one daughter. He was Assistant Private Secretary to Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, 1899-1903, and to the Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, 1903-1905.]

AMERICAN POLO MATCHES.

NEW YORK, JUNE 9.

The weather indications here were fair at daybreak to-day, promising a beautiful afternoon for polo.

OUTRAGE NEAR BANNU.

Mail Tonga Looted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 9.

News received from Bannu, states that on the evening of June 5, the tonga drivers' hut at Kani Roha was burned. On the following day the mail tonga was attacked four miles from Datta Khel. The driver was killed and the mail bags and ponies were carried off. A party of the Militia turned out and recovered one bag of mails and two ponies.

THE INDIAN FISHERIES COMPANY.

An Unsuccessful Enterprise.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 9.

The Indian Fisheries Company is in liquidation in London. This Company was started a few years ago by Messrs. Hollingshurst and Company and machinery was erected at Vypeen in British Cochin for the extraction of fish oil and the manufacture of fish manure. For a few years the company did a certain amount of business, but subsequently it was found that sardines in large quantities were not procurable in Cochin nor could a successful business be carried on in fish oil and manure. These circumstances seem to have contributed to the company's failure.

CURZON MEMORIAL FUND.

Situation of the Statue.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Lord Curzon Memorial Fund was held in Calcutta on Thursday. The Maharaja Dhiraja of Burdwan has written a letter to the secretary saying it would be a most desirable thing to have the statue erected in Calcutta by the middle of January 1912, so that the Viceroy could unveil it before he goes to the hills. As regards the site, the Maharaja understands that a certain Bombay gentleman was presenting a statue of Lord Curzon to be placed, hereafter, within the Victoria Memorial Hall when it is completed, and in that case he thought Lord Curzon's statue should be placed in a central spot in the middle of Curzon Gardens, where the statue could be erected to face the Military Secretariat.

BETTIAH RAJ CASE.

Claim for Six Crores.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

At the High Court, to-day, before Justices Mukerjee and Carnduff, the Bettiah Raj Case came up for hearing. In this case the Babu of Madhuban is the appellant and the Maharani of Bettiah is the respondent, and the claim is valued at six crores of rupees.

LORD MINTO AND ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

The Earl of Minto, late President of the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, writing from London on May 11th to the Commander-in-Chief, Chairman of the Indian Branch, asks His Excellency to convey to the members of the Association the sincere thanks of Lady Minto and himself for the beautifully illuminated farewell address and the silver casket which they had kindly sent to Lord Minto writes: "The casket is a very perfectly executed piece of work and together with the kind words of the address will remind us of the very many happy days in India."

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WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

England's Shrine of History.

BY PHILIP GIBBS.

"Methought I set in seat of majesty
In the cathedral church of Westminster,
And in that chair where Kings and Queens are crowned."

From Harold "Last of the Saxons" to the Seventh Edward the kings and queens of England have been crowned in Westminster Abbey. It is a long stretch of history filled with the drama of eight centuries and more. That drama, quick with human life, changing from age to age, passionate, tragic and glorious, has surged round the grey stones of that Abbey. In the dim light of its great nave before its high altar, and under its Gothic roof, great scenes in the story of England have been acted by men and women, whose names are famous and infamous—scenes of old chivalry, of blood and murder (desecrating the sanctuary), of prayer and thanksgiving, of despair and terror. Here, on stones still trodden by living feet, stood great kings and warriors, who are now dust beneath the ground. They came to pray, and, with their hands on the hilts of swords by which they had carved their way to the Crown, they came to bow their heads before the altar. And they were not all meek men. At the nod of some of them the armoured knights about them trembled and grew pale. Queens came here with their lords. They, too, prayed, and some of them had a great need for prayer. Some of their heads had to bow lower than their folded hands, as low as the block on Tower Green, from which their poor bodies were brought to be buried underneath these stones. Proud hearts, brave hearts, broken hearts, have throbbed with life within these walls. The sighs of the beautiful women of English history, the groans of men whom greatness has brought no comfort, and the chanting of monks who prayed for peace, while cruel wars drenched our English blood, have been whispered up to the high arched roof of that old Abbey. From age to age it has been filled with the splendour of king's pageants. Cloth of gold, jewelled sword-belts, steel armour, the silks and velvets of king's courtiers, the gold and jewels of the Crown of England have glimmered here in the light that falls through painted windows, and in the dim shadow-world of its ancient chapels. All the pomp and glory of every reign have been seen here in utmost majesty, but Death, greater than all kings, has held his court here also.

The Abbey has been the burial place of the mighty dead. To this place the kings have come after their wars and conquests and defeats. Their bones lie within leaden coffers. Women, fair in the flesh, whose beauty tempted men to daring deeds, or to dishonour, whose passions made strife in the land, and sent the bravest and best to the headsman's block, or whose virtues were lily white and meek in dark ages of crime, lie also in the dust of this royal sepulchre.

It has been the meeting place of the dead. All hatreds have been dissolved here. Enemies lie side by side, murderers with their victims, the just with the unjust, rivals for the Crown, heroes, traitors martyrs, and assassins. Those whose greatness is still our inspiration sleep together here, men and women great not only in rank and worldly power, but great of mind and heart. Warriors who fought as brave knights for honour and justice against tyranny; woman who were noble wives and mothers, and glorious in charity; poets whose words have had an undying beauty, writers whose works give wisdom to life, and divine laughter, and deathless truth; actors who brought all human passion within the small compass of a stage; actresses whose laughing beauty, or tragic genius thrilled the hearts that crowded the playhouses; great statesmen, great travellers, and men of great humanity, lie buried within this Abbey which enshrines the remembrance and the spirit of them.

The Abbey itself has changed from age to age as the English people changed. Saxons, Normans, Plantagenets, and Tudors, built, and re-built, always with new, beauty and grandeur, but never entirely destroying the work of their predecessors, for the stones of the oldest builders—rough Saxon work—still remain in the foundations and the walls. So one may touch with living hands the memorials of men who lived nine centuries ago. Yet if tradition may be believed—and tradition is full of truth—there was a church here older than any remaining stones, as old as the first Christian altars in England. In the seventh century, so the story goes, Sebert, King of the East Saxons, desired to build a church, and the site was chosen on Thorney Island, as the ground was then called, because of a vision which came to a poor fisherman named Edric, who believed that St. Peter himself had been to him attended by glamorous angels. Edric went to the King and told his story, and whatever be the truth of it, the bones of King Sebert lie in the choir of the Abbey as it now stands, in a Saxon coffin which may still be seen.

But it was Edward the Confessor who was the real founder of the Abbey. He laid the foundation stone in 1049, and the chapel of the monastery was consecrated only eight days before his death. Standing in those rough-hewn walls (which remain in the Chapel of the Pyx with portions of Westminster School and the South Cloister) Harold was crowned King of England, the first of that long line of kings anointed there, and one of the most unlucky. For after the battle of Hastings, when his body lay dead upon the field, his rival William came as The Conqueror to London, and with his long sword at his side, symbol of his power and conquest, was crowned where Harold had stood but a little while before. That day the white snow lay upon the ground of Westminster, but as William stood at the altar that white mantle was stained with blood when upon a false alarm of resistance from the Saxon citizens of London, the Norman knights rushed from the church, stabbing and hacking among the crowd that had gathered round.

The years passed, and Norman kings learnt a little English, and then the third Henry who was a pious man, and had "a rare taste for building," pulled down some of the rough work of the Confessor's Church, and built on a grander scale and in the glory of that Early English style which still remains in pointed arches and tall pillars, and because the English people cherished the memory of the saintly Edward, he built a wonderful shrine for the bones of the first founder, encasting it with jewels and gold. Many pilgrims came to honour the relics of the Saxon king, and even now there are pious folk who once a year visit the shrine with its worm-eaten woodwork, from which all the jewels and gold have gone.

Richard II was another great builder after he was freed from the terrors of the Black Death and the Peasant Revolt, and he finished the great nave completely as we see it now. It was this King also weak in many ways, but with a warm heart and a fine taste for the arts of life, who began the

custom of burying poets in the Abbey church, and Geoffrey Chaucer, "Father of English Poetry," was the first of that illustrious company whose dust or whose memorials have been put up in the Poet's Corner, to which literary pilgrims come from all parts of the world. It is truly the shrine of poesy, for here one reads the names of Spenser, Ben Jonson Michael Drayton, Shakespeare (whose dust lies at Stratford-on-Avon), Cowley, Dryden, Matthew Prior, Addison, Thomson, and onwards through the golden roll-call to Tennyson and Browning.

During the reigns of all the Plantagenets, the Abbey grew in beauty until it reached its full perfection of architectural glory under the Tudors, when Henry VII built the chapel called by his name, which is the most perfect thing of its kind in the whole world. It completed the magnificent progress of Gothic architecture from the heavy structures of the Norman builders, to the chaste style of the Early English, and then to the luxuriance of the Perpendicular, when all the genius of stone-masons, of sculptors, of wood-carvers, of painters, of iron-workers, of glass-designers, was poured forth in richest profusion.

"It is to the exaltation of the building art," says Ruskin, "that we owe those vaulted gates, those window labyrinths of twisted tracery, and starry heights; those misty masses of multitudinous pinnacles and diademed tower. All else for which the builders sacrificed has passed away, all their living interests and aims and achievements. . . They have taken with them to the grave their powers, their honours, and their errors, but they have left us their adoration." Henry VIII was the first destroyer. All his ancestors had pulled down only to build more grandly and more nobly. But Henry pulled down and did not re-build. Yet he did not touch the Westminster itself. He destroyed the monastery which surrounded it, by sending away the monks who had served its altars, so that the great buildings which surrounded the Abbey Church, in which for centuries there have been chanting and constant prayer, crumbled into ruin or were swept away for buildings of a worldly kind.

As we wander now up the great pathway of the nave, in the choir, and the aisles, and the cloisters, old ghosts must surely haunt us if we have any remembrance of history, and any emotion for the past. In the choir one scene may be conjured up, as characteristic of mediæval life. Two young esquires, Frank de Haule and John Schakell, fled here for sanctuary from the Tower, where they had been imprisoned by John of Gaunt. The constable of the Tower and fifty knights followed them, and the priest was reading the Gospel of the day on the altar steps when the clash of arms was heard. One of the fugitives escaped, but Haule was chased all round the church, and his enemies hacked him as he ran, when pierced with 12 wounds he sank dead at the prior's stall, by the north side of the choir. The Abbey was shut up for fourteen months after that crime, which outraged the ancient right of sanctuary, and the King's Parliament was suspended.

Another scene out of an endless pageant rises before one's imagination. It is the funeral of Henry V, hero of Agincourt, and the first English monarch to be crowned King of France. Soon after his great victories, Death conquered him, and he was borne through the fields over which he had marched in conquest. Never had English people seen a stranger or more solemn funeral than when Harry their king came home again. His body was closed down in his coffin, for it had travelled far, and for the first time an effigy was carried before the people clothed in full robes of Royal purple, with a crown upon the head, and the sceptre and orb in the hands. Five hundred men at arms in black armour, and mounted on black horses with sable trappings brought the dead king to the Abbey gates, and then into the great nave there crowded a great company of those nobles and knights who had fought at Agincourt upon St. Crispin's Day bearing with them the silken banners captured from the chivalry of France.

Two scenes only torn at random from the pages of history. To tell all the strange drama acted within these walls would be to tell the history of the English Crown from Harold to our present King. To their christenings, to their coronations, to their burials, came those kings and queens. Mary sleeps by the side of her sister Elizabeth though they hated each other in life. On the opposite side of the chapel of dead monarchs, lies Mary Queen of Scots, whom Elizabeth sent to the scaffold. Arabella Stuart, whom James I tortured into madness, lies quite close to her. The children of Charles II are buried in the Cromwell vault—strange irony of history! Not only the kings and queens, but nobles who played great parts in the court or on the battlefield lie all around. Everywhere there is the remembrance of strife, of greatness, and of tragedy. The statesmen of later ages are buried beneath statues which are their images as they took in life. Pitt and Fox lie close together, silent now after their years of wordy warfare.

"High over the venerable graves," says Macaulay, towers the stately monument of Chatham, and from above, his effigy, graven by a cunning hand, seems still with eagle face and outstretched arm, to bid England be of good cheer and to hurl defiance at her foes."

"The silence of life," says Dean Stanley, "breathe here a lesson which the tumults of life hardly suffered to be heard."

To this fane of history, this shrine of all that is greatest, noblest, and most solemn in our national story, King George goes to be crowned. The spirits of his ancestors will seem to look down upon him. In the dust and splendour of that Abbey Church, he will see before him the vision of the great pageant of the centuries, and dim voices will whisper to him words of warning of courage, and of strength.

DALAI LAMA INTERVIEWED.

The Chinese in Tibet

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

A Darjeeling correspondent has interviewed His Holiness the Dalai Lama who is spending his time quietly at his residence at "Hillside".

The Dalai Lama's version about affairs in Tibet is that the Chinese have occupied the country and have placed a number of troops there. The Tibetans claim that their countrymen have been oppressed and their affairs needlessly meddled with. The present Chinese Amban is a strong man, and has treated them very badly. When the ministers of the Dalai Lama despatched a number of telegrams to the Wai-Wu-Pu, or Chinese Foreign Office, at Peking for a better consideration of their people at the hands of the Amban, their prayer was neglected and trifled with. It is not known for certain what the plans of the Dalai Lama are at present, but one thing is certain, and that is, it is quite evident that the Chinese are bent upon regaining their lost prestige over their buffer state of Tibet.

DELHI DURBAR RACES.

Point to Point Meeting to be Held.

KING AND QUEEN TO PRESENT CUPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

In connection with the Royal Durbar a prospectus of five point to point races for officers of the civil, naval, and military services has been issued. The King and Queen will present cups for the same. The Stewards are: the Maharaja Partab Singh, Brigadier-Generals Peyton and Cox, Lieut.-Colonels Lecky and Cole and Major Trent; Major Hambro will act as Secretary. The following are the details:—

KING'S CUP:—An all-comers' race: open to ponies 14-1 and under, distance about 3 miles. Weights, English and Australians 12-11bs. Allowances, country breds, allowed 21lbs.; Arabs allowed two stone weight for inches, as per C. T. C. Rule 88. Owners riding their own horses allowed 7lbs.

QUEEN'S CUP:—Welter weights. A race Open to horses "bonafide" and unconditionally the property of gazetted officers of His Majesty's civil, naval and military services on full Indian pay at the date of closing the entry. Horses must have never won a flat race, hurdle race or steeplechase of the value of Rs. 1,100 or over, nor have cost at any time a greater sum than Rs. 2,000. Distance about 4 miles. Weights 13 stone 7lbs; allowances, country breds allowed two stone; Arabs allowed three stones. Owners riding on their own horses allowed 4lbs.

QUEEN'S CUP:—A light weight race. Open to horses "bonafide" and unconditionally the property of Gazetted officers of His Majesty's civil, naval and military services on full Indian pay at the date of closing the entry; horses must never have won a flat race, hurdle race or steeplechase. Value Rs. 1,100 or over nor have cost at any time a greater sum than Rs. 2,000. Distance about 4 miles. Weights 12 stones. Allowances, country breds, allowed two stones, Arabs allowed three stones; owners riding their own horses, allowed 7 lbs.

KING'S CUP:—An Indian Officers' race. Open to horses "bonafide" and unconditionally the property of Indian officers or the regimental funds. Entries limited to one entry per regiment. To be ridden by an Indian Officer belonging to the regiment entering. Distance about 4 miles. Australians, catch weights, over 11 stones 7 lbs, country breds over 9 stone, 7lbs; Arabs over 8 stones 7lbs.

KING'S CUP:—Imperial Service Troops race:—Open to horses "bonafide" and unconditionally the property of Indian officers of the Imperial Service Troops or the regimental funds. Entries limited to one entry per regiment. To be ridden by an Indian officers belonging to the regiment entering. Distance about 4 miles, Australian's catch weights, over 11 stone, 7lbs; country breds, over 9 stone, 7lbs; Arabs, over 8 stone, 7lbs.

THE GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The General conditions, are: (1) The welter weight, light and all comers' races will be ridden, in colours, in ordinary riding costume.

(2) Only G. R's are allowed to ride at the meeting.

(3) Entries for the Welter weight, light weight and all-comers' races will be Rs. 19. The remainder of the races will be free. The entry money will be allotted as follows:—75 per cent to the winner, 20 per cent to the 2nd, and 5 per cent to the 3rd. The entries, which must be addressed to Major P. O. Hambro, Cavalry School, Saugor, will close at 10 p.m. on November 1, 1911. All entries must, where necessary, be accompanied by a remittance or they will not be accepted. Colours must be declared at the time of entry. In making entries for the all-comers' race, height—if measured—must be included in the entry; measuring certificates of C. T. C., W. I. T. C., and I. P. A., will be accepted. Ponies not in possession of a certificate from any of the above authorities will not be able to start without a certificate of measurement given on behalf of the Stewards.

(4) The course may be walked over, but not ridden over, before the race.

(5) No horse or pony running at the meeting may undergo preparation at the hands of a professional trainer for three months' previous to the date of the race.

(6) The decision of the Stewards shall in all cases be final.

(7) No betting or totalizators will be allowed on the course. No letteries will be permitted.

(8) The races will be run over a fair hunting country marked out by flags. This course will be made and marked out by the Stewards, who will settle all minor details. For the purpose of these races, the Native Cavalry Grand Annual Chase will count as of the value of Rs. 1,000. The value of all other races will be calculated as in C. T. C. Rule 96. All expenses will be defrayed by the competitors and they must make all arrangements, regarding stabling, etc, at Delhi. Any further information can be obtained up to August, 1911, from Major G. A. Trent, Kasauli. After that date all communications should be addressed to Major P. O. Hambro, Cavalry School, Saugor.

Military Tournament Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

A grand Military Tournament will be held at Delhi during the Durbar week and an attractive prospectus has now been issued. The Tournament Committee will consist of the President, H. H. the Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh, Members—Brigadier Generals Peyton and Cox, Lieut-Colonels Lecky and Cole, Major Hambro and Riding Master Bastyan. Major G. A. Trent will act as Honorary Secretary. The following are the details:

British Officers, Event No. I.—Best officer at arms mounted corps, open to one British officer per Division including volunteer officer mounted corps; Cavalry School, Saugor, and Army Headquarters to count as a Division, the three independent brigades together to count as one division; inspecting officers Imperial Service Troops to be considered as belonging to the division to which their Headquarters are nearest. (A) Tent-pegging with lance; (B) Swords; 1st prize King's Cup, 2nd prize King's Cup.

Event No 2.—Best officers at arms dismounted corps, open to one British officer per Division including Volunteer officers dismounted corps. Gymnastic Staff and Army Headquarters to count as one Division. The three independent Brigades to count as one Division, inspecting officers Imperial Service Corps to be considered as belonging to the Division to which their Headquarters are nearest: (A) Bayonet, (B) Sabre. 1st Prize Queen's Cup, 2nd Prize Queen's, Cup.

Indian Officers, Event No 3.—Best officers-at-arms Mounted Corp open to one Indian officer per Division, the three independent brigades together to count as one division. (A) Tent-pegging with lance, (B) Sword vs. Swords. 1st prize, King's Gold Medal; second prize, King's silver medal; 3rd prize King's Bronze medal.

Event No. 4.—Best officer-at-arms (dismounted corps) open to one Indian Officer for a Division. The three independent brigades to count as one Division. (A) Bayonet vs Bayonet; (B) Sword vs Sword (singlestick). 1st prize, King's Gold Medal; 2nd prize King's Silver Medal; 3rd Prize, King's bronze medal.

Indian Officers, Imperial Service Troops, Event No. 5.—Best officer-at-arms (mounted corps) open to one Indian Officer per circle, Imperial Service Troops. (A) Tent Pegging with lance; (B) Sword vs Sword. Prize, King's Gold Medal; 2nd prize, King's Silver Medal; 3rd Prize, King's Bronze Medal.

Event No. 6.—Best officers-at-arms dismounted corps. Open to one Indian officer per circle; Imperial Service Troops. (A) Bayonet vs Bayonet; (b) Sword vs. Sword (Singlestick). 1st prize, King's Gold Medal; 2nd prize, King's Silver Medal; 3rd prize, King's Bronze Medal.

British Warrant and non-commissioned officers and men. Event No. 7.—Best man-at-arms mounted corps, open to one British Warrant Officer, non-commissioned officer or man per Division including Volunteer Mounted Corps. The three independent Brigades and Cavalry School, Saugor to count as one Division. (A) Tent-pegging with lance; (b) Sword vs. Sword. 1st prize, King's Gold Medal and £10; 2nd prize, King's Silver medal £5; 3rd prize, King's Bronze Medal and £3.

Event No. 8.—Best-man-at-Arms dismounted corps, open to one British Warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, or man per Division including Volunteer Corps, Gymnastic staff of the four Central Schools to count as one Division. (A) Bayonet vs. Bayonet. (B) Sword vs. Bayonet. 1st prize, King's Gold Medal, and £10; 2nd prize, King's Silver Medal, and £5; 3rd Prize, King's Bronze Medal and £3.

Non-commissioned officers and men of Indian Army. Event No. 9—Best man-at-arms mounted corps, open to one non-commissioned officer or man per Division. The three independent Brigades to count as one Division and Cavalry School at Saugar as one Division. (A) Tent-Pegging with Lance; (b) Sword vs. Sword. 1st Prize, King's Gold Medal and £10; 2nd Prize, King's Silver Medal, and £5; 3rd Prize, King's Bronze Medal and £3.

Event No. 10.—Rest-man-at-Arms Dismounted Corps. Open to one non-commissioned officer and man per Division and three independent Brigades to count as one Division. (A) Bayonet vs. Bayonet, (B) Sword vs. Sword. 1st Prize King's Gold Medal and £10; 2nd Prize King's Silver Medal and £5; 3rd Prize, King's Bronze Medal and £3.

Non-commissioned officers and men Imperial Service Troops. Event No. 11—Best man-at-arms Mounted Corps, Open to one non-commissioned officer or man per circle; Imperial Service Troops. (A) Tent-Pegging with lance; (B) Sword vs Sword. 1st prize, King's Gold Medal and Rs 100; 2nd prize, King's Silver Medal and Rs. 50; 3rd Prize, King's Bronze medal and Rs 50.

Event No 12—Best man-at-arms Dismounted Corps, open to one non-commissioned officer or man per circle and Imperial Service Troops. (A) Bayonets vs Bayonet; (B) Sword vs Sword (single stick.) 1st Prize, King's Gold medal and Rs. 100; 2nd Prize King's silver Medal and Rs. 50; 3rd Prize, King's Bronze Medal and Rs 30.

General conditions: Preliminary competitions will be held in Divisions etc, under the orders of General Officers Commanding Divisions etc., to decide upon their representatives at Delhi. The fares of competitors from Divisions etc., not taking part in the Delhi Durbar in event Nos, 1. 2. 3. 4. 7. 8. 9, 10 will be paid. Non-commissioned officers and men of Divisions etc, not taking part in the Delhi Durbar in events Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, and 10 will be attached to Corps at Delhi. Officers can make their own arrangements or can be attached to units at Delhi on intimating their desire to be so attached to the Honorary Secretary when their entries are sent in. Officers must however bring their own tents and camp furniture. One house only will be allowed for mounted events. The Aden Brigade will be considered as belonging to the 6th Division. Entries from the Burma Division and Aden Brigade are limited to events Nos. 2. 3. 4. 8. and 10.

APPLICATIONS FOR TICKETS.

LUCKNOW, JUNE 9.

The Coronation Durbar Committee have received a number of applications from Indians living in the United Provinces for accommodation in one of the visitors camps at the time of the Coronation Durbar and for tickets of admission to various ceremonies. No such applications will, however, be entertained by the Coronation Durbar Committee unless received through the Government of the United Provinces to which Government all applications from persons residing in the United Provinces should be addressed.

It is intended to invite to the Delhi Durbar all pensioners of the Indian Army and Imperial Service Corps, who belong to the Order of British India and the Indian Order of Merit, together with those who have received distinguished service medals. The total number will amount to several hundreds.

CORONATION ADDRESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA JUNE 9.

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Home Department:—Intimation has been received from the India Office that addresses for presentation to the King-Emperor on the occasion of his Coronation in London should be addressed to the King and Queen jointly, but that addresses to the King only will not be declined. No addresses can be acknowledged or will be received by His Majesty until after the Coronation ceremonies are completed. His Majesty would prefer that the money which is proposed to expend in this connection should be devoted to charities.

GUN-RUNNERS TO PETITION THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 9.

A Frontier correspondent states that the leading traders of Ghilzai and other tribes, engaged in the arms traffic, have proceeded to Kabul in order to present a petition to the Amir. They will doubtless enter a strong protest against the action of the British Government in suppressing gunrunning on the Mekran coast.

BURMA TELEGRAPHISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 9.

The President of the Burma branch of the Anglo-Indian League yesterday sent a telegram to the Director General of Telegraphs, Simla pointing out that certain Anglo-Indian youths have been informed that they are not required to sit for the examination for the selection of telegraphists to be held on June 10 and respectfully requesting him to instruct the Director of the Burma Circle to permit them to appear, as they have been waiting three years for the opportunity.

The Director General of Telegraphs has replied in the following terms:—No vacancies for Anglo-Indians in Burma at present appointments are being made in Calcutta under the Director General of Telegraphs, Bengal.

TOBACCO MERCHANTS SUE GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

A damages suit against the Secretary of State has been filed in the court of the second Sub-Judge of Alipore by three tobacco merchants of Rungpur. The plaintiffs allege that they consigned large quantities of tobacco from Rungpur for delivery at Calcutta by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, that the goods have not been delivered and that they are entitled to the value of the goods—rupees twenty thousand.

The defendant, the Government, admits the receipt, but says that the flats on which the tobacco was being carried were lost on waters of the Padma, (Ganges), and that as it was by an act of God, they cannot be held responsible.

The case is proceeding.

EXPORT OF WHEAT FROM KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 9.

During the week ending 5th May 275,716 cwts of wheat were exported from Karachi. bringing the total exports since 1st January up to 6,237,068 cwts as against 4,143,918 cwts during the corresponding period of 1910.

PROPOSED ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, June 9,

The opening of the new Mysore Advisory Council is deferred till to-morrow noon when H H the Maharaja will deliver an inaugural address the Conference is not open to the press.

POONA TURF CASE.

Closing Addresses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 9.

Before Major Hunt, Cantonment Magistrate the case in which Mr. P. J. Kennedy and Mr H. Kennedy are charged under the Gaming Act, came on for hearing. Mr. P. DeSouza, Assistant Government Prosecutor, conducted the case for the Crown, while Mr. L. J. Apte, assisted by Mr. V. V. Kurandikar, Pleaders, defended.

Before counsel addressed the Court, the Government Pleader asked permission to summon the Income-Tax Collector as a witness, as he wished to show that Mr. Kennedy (senior) had paid tax on the book in his name. Defence contended that the prosecution case had been closed and the Court refused the application.

Mr. Apte then argued his case saying the issues he proposed to consider were four in number:—(1) Whether racing is a game of skill; (2) if so, whether betting falls within the purview of the Act; (3) if not, whether the warrant issued by Mr. Bailey was legal; and (4) whether the articles produced were instruments of gaming. After quoting from Webster's dictionary the meaning of the words "Game" and "Skill" which the Act did not define, said Section 3 of the Act laid it down that gaming included wagering, but if read in conjection with Section 13, it was clear that if wagering went on in connection with a game of skill and chance combined, it was not punishable under the Act. The matter, the counsel contended, reduced itself to a combination of skill plus practical arithmetic. Even if ignorance of law, he contended, is no excuse, his clients were entitled to the benefit of Section 79 of I. P. C. Counsel then showed copies of the *Times of India* in which half a page advertisement of Messrs. Beatie and Co. appeared and asked if it was not natural for his clients to conclude even "by mistake of fact" that what they did was game of skill, especially when the police were aware that eight book-makers were doing business, as testified to by Inspector Fleming. As to the point whether the A. S. P. of Poona was authorised to issue a warrant, he submitted that the interpretation of Section 6 of the Act, was such powers were vested in the officers specially by name and not simply by virtue of their offices. He contended therefore that such action was illegal. Coming to the fourth issue as to whether books, etc, were instrumen's of gaming, the counsel quoted several High Court rulings and explained their application to the present charge. In regard to accused No. 2; he submitted that the fact of advertisements appearing in the papers combined with book-makers openly carrying on their business under police supervision constituted sufficient grounds for his *bona fides*.

Mr. P. de Souza, Government Pleader, then addressed the Court, urging that the issue had been missed altogether. Racing, he contended was a game, but wagering did not constitute a game of skill. The Court then asked if billiards was a game of skill and on counsel agreeing, he remarked that there was not a game invented which did not contain an element of chance. Asked whether a bet on a game of billiards played between professionals like John Roberts and Gray was an offence, the counsel thought it was, if a common game-house was kept for the purpose. He then went on to define the operations of Section 7 and 13 of the Act and drew attention to the difference. He quoted Law Reports No. 26, Bombay, page 533, and contended that the board showing odds was only a means of attracting backers and was therefore an instrument. He urged that the accused received profit in the shape of commission only on winners and this would bring it within the Gambling Act. As regards advertisements, he admitted they appeared, but that did not signify that the Goverment countenanced betting. The Government, he said, had to make a beginning and they are making a start with Messrs. Pearse and Company. In regard to accused No. 2, he contended that Sub-section 4 applied in his case and taking all things into consideration he thought he was entitled to conviction.

JULLUNDUR-DOAB RAILWAY,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 9.

The Jullundur Doab Railway construction, which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State; will run from Ferozepore through Kapurthala, to Jullundur and from Sultanpur to Phillaur, a new bridge will be constructed over the Sutlej near Ferozepore.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9

There was a meeting of the Executive Council in Viceregal Lodge this morning.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted private interviews to Rajah Raji Sen, Chief of Kenthal, and Nawab Mahamed Rastamali Khan of Karnal, this afternoon at Viceregal Lodge.

Her Excellency will visit the Mayo Orphanage on Monday next.

POLICE CONSTABLE REFUSES TO DO SERVILE WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

This afternoon before the Magistrate of Sealdah, an up-country Hindu constable of police was prosecuted for neglect of duty. The accused pleaded not guilty and submitted that he was prosecuted because he refused to carry cooked meat for the son of a Sub-Inspector some witnesses were examined, and the case stands adjourned.

THEFT OF RAILWAY MONEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

The Government Railway Police at Howrah are enquiring into a case of the theft of a bag containing Rs. 2,971-8 from inside a cash-box, the property of the East Indian Railway Company. About a week ago a cash-box properly locked and containing 15 bags with money was dispatched from the goods-shed cash office at Howrah to the Railway Treasury in the Agent's office. The box was kept for one night in the station strong-room and then sent to Agent's office, where it was discovered that a bag containing Rs. 2,971-8 was missing. No arrest has yet been made.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

The Calcutta jute market was steady to-day, but no business is reported in either pucca or kutcha bales, and prices remain unchanged. Very little business was done in the gunny market, but the money market was firmer. In the share market there was quite a change, coal shares being bought and tea shares neglected. Considerable business was done in coal shares and good prices were realised.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, May 26.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

SOME uneasiness has been expressed concerning the health of the Emperor. His Majesty, who is at Godollo, is suffering from hoarseness and catarrh, but the physicians declare that there is not the slightest reason for uneasiness.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

Baron von Aehrenthal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resumed his official duties after his holiday.

CHINA.

THE FIRST DOCTORS.

Dr. Herbert Wenham, F. R. C. S., Professor at the Union Medical College, Peking, reports that, for the first time in history, a medical degree has been granted by the Chinese Government, sixteen out of 21 candidates have passed the required examinations.

FRANCE.

PARIS TAXI-CAB STRIKE.

The drivers of the some 6,000 motor taxi-cabs which ply for hire in the Paris streets struck work on Tuesday for 24 hours as a protest against an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the municipal octroi duty on petrol.

GERMANY.

THE ALSACE-LORRAINE CONSTITUTION.

The Alsace-Lorraine Constitution Bill passed the second reading in the Reichstag on Wednesday. The Chancellor made a speech vigorously defending the reforms. He declared himself quite unmoved by the charge that he was taking the Bill at the hands of the Socialists. The Conservatives had prepared amendments divised to drew the Centre away from the Left for religious reasons, but the "confessional" and language amendments were rejected by majorities of more than two to one. The clause dealing with the Federal Council votes was carried by 204 against 112.

ITALY.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

The passing of the Budget of the Ministry of the Interior by 212 votes to 52 makes it evident that the Government will encounter little trouble in the Chamber until the end of the Session.

JAPAN.

TREATY WITH GERMANY.

In view of the new Japanese tariff, which comes into force on July 17 of this year, negotiations have been proceeding between Germany and Japan with a view to the conclusion of a new commercial treaty.

PERSIA.

TURCO-PERSIAN BOUNDARIES.

The Turco-Persian Boundary Conference, which is to meet at Constantinople shortly, has agreed to submit disputed points to The Hague Tribunal, and to accept the decision of the Tribunal as final.—The Minister of Finance has resigned, and the precise reason has not been given.

RUSSIA.

TWELVE NEW DREADNOUGHTS.

The Duma has voted 115 million roubles (£15,000,000) for immediate shipbuilding in the Black Sea and an equal sum for the Baltic. The immediate naval programme includes four Dreadnoughts and six submarines for the Black Sea and four Dreadnoughts for the Baltic, in addition to the four which will be launched in July. The Minister of Marine will shortly present the full shipbuilding programme which will be spread over 20 years. A small island at the mouth of the Neva will be transferred to the Admiralty for a new dockyard.

SWITZERLAND.

STRIKE RIOTS.

Italian workmen, said to be mostly Anarchists, have been engaging in riots and strikes in the building trade at Zurich, Geneva, Montreux, and other centres. Strong and prompt action on the part of the police prevented much damage.

TURKEY.

THE FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

There is still an absence of decisive news, though fighting goes on in which the insurgents gain occasional encouragement. In view of the concentration of Turkish troops on the frontier and the menacing language of the Turkish Press, the Montenegrin Government, in the interests of peace, has appealed to the Governments of the Great Powers requesting them to guarantee Montenegrin territory against Turkish attack. None of the Powers has yet replied.

A DISUNITED COMMITTEE.

Our own correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that something very like open war has broken out between the two groups into which the Central Committee of Union and Progress has split. The Extreme Left is showing great public activity and Djavid Bey on Friday delivered a clever and confident fighting speech. Two journals were suppressed by Court Martial—the "Tanzimet," an Opposition organ, for attaking Hussein Djahid Bey, and the "Tannin," for publishing a vigorous reply. Both are still appearing under new names.

UNITED STATES.

THE BERLIN EMBASSY.

Dr. David Jayne Hill, who resigned the post of American Ambassador at Berlin during the course of his visit to Washington in April, has returned to Berlin with a view to completing his tenure of office, which expires on July 1. He is reported to have said that he did not know who his successor would be. It is considered improbable that a diplomatist "de carriere" will be appointed.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The New York State Attorney-General has given an elaborate opinion challenging the legality of every election of directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for the last five years. The State Insurance Department is strongly in favour of the real mutualization of the company and regards its recent proceedings in that direction as vain and delusive.

NEW YORK LIBRARY OPENED.

President Taft, Mr. John Bigelow, and many other eminent persons attended the opening of the new building of the New York Public Library. The great white marble pile in Fifth-avenue cost more than 10,000,000 dolls. (£2,000,000), and stands on land worth 20,000,000 dolls. It now contains nearly 400,000 volumes and has an endowment of nearly 4,000,000 dolls.

NEW YORK POLICE.

Mr. Cropsey, the Police Commissioner, whom Mr. Gaynor appointed on his personal choice, has resigned. The Mayor declares that this act is voluntary. Last week, however, Mr. Cropsy was charged officially with gross violations of the Civil Service Law and had a protracted secret interview with the Mayor, since which his resignation or removal had been hourly expected. Mr. Cropsey declares that he resigned the Police Commissionership because the Mayor urged improper promotions and otherwise disapproved of his administration.

THE RELIEF OF FEZ.

Europeans Safe.

Tangier, May 23.

The relief column arrived at Fez, on May 21, having met with very slight resistance owing partly, no doubt, to the fact that the rebels fought an engagement among themselves on the 20th.

All the Europeans in Fez are safe and well. Anxiety has been relieved and the French Government can be sincerely congratulated and thanked for the sacrifices, happily not large, in killed and wounded, which it had undertaken in order to put an end to a dangerous and indefinite situation. It is also a matter of sincere congratulation that the tribal losses have not been severe and that the column has been able to carry out its mission without occasioning unnecessary misery. It is hoped that the tribes themselves will be one of the principal gainers by the arrival of the column at Fez, for there seems no doubt whatever that the question of a more just and less extortionate administration will be one of the first to be opened with the Sultan, and that they will perceive that, when France was forced to intervene, she did not forget the suffering and misery which the actual "regime" entails for them.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY.

Wednesday, May 24.

The day was spent by the Ministers and their secretaries partly in rest, but chiefly at work; and in the evening, four of the Prime Ministers—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Fisher, Sir Joseph Ward, and Sir Edward Morris—attended the Royal Colonial Institute's annual dinner.

In response to the resolution of loyalty adopted at the opening meeting of the Imperial Conference, the King has sent the following message:—

"His Majesty the King desires to thank the Imperial Conference for their assurance of the devoted loyalty of all the portions of the Empire represented at the Conference. The King is well aware of the affectionate feelings of his subjects to his throne and person, but he has received this resolution with particular pleasure, being as it is the first act of the Imperial Conference at its first meeting. The King was delighted to welcome the Prime Ministers on their arrival to attend that Conference. He is keenly interested in its deliberations, and he trusts that the Prime Ministers will convey to the peoples of their respective Dominions an expression of his Majesty's deep regard for their welfare and of hope for the continued prosperity of their lands."

Sir Joseph Ward, the New Zealand Prime Minister, did not succeed in obtaining the support of the Imperial Conference for his Government's resolution in favour of an Imperial Advisory Council. The whole of yesterday morning's session at the Foreign Office was given up to a discussion of this scheme, which its proposer finally withdrew, all the other Prime Ministers having expressed their dissent from it. Sir Joseph Ward, while not pressing his resolution to a vote, emphasised very strongly his conviction that the present Imperial situation was unsatisfactory, and, among other things, suggested an annual contribution of 10s. "per capita," yielding about £6,500,000, from the white population of the Empire overseas for the naval defence of their coasts and trade routes.

The Duke of Connaught, Governor-General-Designate of Canada, will entertain Sir Wilfrid Laurier at luncheon at Clarence House to-day. Sir Wilfrid dined with Lord and Lady Pentland last night. To-night Sir Wilfrid and General Botha will dine with Sir Richard Solomon, High Commissioner for South Africa, at the Reform Club. General and Mrs. Botha are going out of town for the week-end. Sir Joseph and Lady Ward and Miss Ward attended their Majesties' Court last night. This evening the New Zealand Prime Minister dines at Mr. Austen Chamberlain's.

Invitations have been issued to the five Prime Ministers and a large number of Ministers and other distinguished visitors from his Majesty's oversea Dominions to attend speeches at Eton, on June 3. The guests will be entertained in college and the various houses.

The Constitutional Club has issued invitations to the Prime Ministers of the Overseas Dominions to a luncheon at the club on Saturday, June 17, when Mr. Balfour will preside. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Joseph Ward, and Sir E. P. Morris have accepted the invitation.

MEXICAN INSURRECTION.

President Diaz Resigns.

London, May 26.

A telegram from Mexico City announces that President Diaz has resigned.

New York, May 25.

The failure of President Diaz to resign yesterday, which was believed to be the day agreed upon with the Maderists for the President to turn over the government to Senor de la Barra, is likely to be the cause of further fighting in Mexico. Telegrams from El Pass state that General Madero, incensed at what he considers bad faith on the part of Senor Diaz, is contemplating an attack on Saltillo, the capital of Coahuilt. Saltillo, which is one of the last northern strongholds to be held by the Federals, is at present occupied by about 1,200 Mexican troops under the command of Colonel Garcia.

Chihuahua, which is also held by the Federals and is the capital of the State of the same name is threatened with attack. It is said to be the purpose of Senor Madero in ordering these attacks to give an object lesson to the aged President not to trifle with the revolutionists.

It is further stated that riots have broken out in the city of Mexico owing to the attitude of President Diaz in not resigning and that the troops fired upon the rioters killing some of them.

Senor Diaz is reported to be seriously ill.

Another telegram from the city of Mexico says that, enraged at the refusal of President Diaz and Vice-President Corral to resign before Thursday, a mob from the galleries of the Chamber of Deputies began a demonstration in the streets yesterday evening, cheering General Madero and shouting "Death to Diaz." One party invaded the enclosure facing the Palace, and on the police ordering the cessation of the demonstration, they were met with cries of derision. Thereupon the troops and police fired volleys killing and wounding many of the demonstrators. The mob dispersed sulenly. The number of the dead is variously estimated at from seven to eighteen. The newspaper "Imparcial" declares that thirty persons lost their lives.

The rioting continued for six hours, and a rainstorm finally put an end to the disturbances. While the demonstrators were at first orderly, they soon began stone-throwing, and many windows were broken. A young woman dressed in white led the rioters during the disorders. The "Imparcial's" building was sent on fire, but the outbreak was extinguished.

Telegrams report demonstrations yesterday evening at Tehuantepec, Guadalpara, and Zacatecas. At the latter place the troops fired upon the mob, killing four.

Senora Diaz has issued a statement to the effect that the President is seriously ill and suffering from a high fever. He is not in immediate danger, although he is worse-than he was several days ago.

NEW CLUB FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

Lord Reay on May 19 formally opened a new club room for Indian students at 170 Strand. It has been provided as the result of an appeal issued by the Indian Students' Committee, of which Sir Andrew Wingate is chairman and Mr. W. Coldstream hon. secretary. Writing tables, stationery, newspapers, and magazines are provided, and other facilities for the pleasant use of leisure hours. A number of young Indians have been invited to avail themselves of the provision, and arrangements have been made for members of the Committee, of the King's College Christian Union, and other English friends to visit the room regularly. As it is so near the institutions where most young Indian in London are studying, the club should form a valuable auxiliary to the Indian centre maintained by the Secretary of State in Cromwell Road, and it will be the more appreciated by the young men as it is a purely unofficial enterprise. The room has been rented for a year, but with the option of prolonging the tenancy.

INTERNATIONAL HYMN.

(Tune, America or God Save the King.)

Two Empires by the sea,
Two nations great and free,
One anthem raise.
One race of ancient fame,
One tongue, one faith, we claim,
One God, whose glorious name
We love and praise.

What deeds our fathers wrought,
What battles we have fought,
Let fame record.
Now, vengeful passion, cease.
Come, victories of peace;
Nor hate nor pride's caprice
Unsheath the sword.

Though deep the sea and wide
'Twixt realm and realm, its tide
Binds strand to strand.
So be the gulf between
Grey coasts and islands green,
With bonds of peace screen
And friendship spanned.

Now, may the God above
Guard the dear lands we love,
Both East and West.
Let love more fervent glow,
As peaceful ages go,
And strength yet stronger grow,
Blessing and blest.

—GEORGE HUNTINGTON.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(continued from page 6)

P. AND O. COMPANY.

The famous Anderson Dinner, to which once in every decade the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company invite their friends, took place at the Whitehall Rooms on Wednesday and was greatly enjoyed by the large company. Socially, Wednesday evening was, I suppose, the busiest evening of perhaps the busiest week of an exceptionally busy London season, and some whose faces are familiar on these occasions were prevented by other engagements from accepting the Company's generous hospitality. For example, Lord Selborne, who before his South African pro-consulship, sat on the Board of the Company, was one of the absentees, presumably being engaged in the less agreeable task of making notes in the in the House of Lords for the vigorous speech he delivered in the condemned chamber next day on the Veto Bill. Another well-known guest on previous occasions Sir James Mack

PARLIAMENT BILL.

Second Reading in the Lords.

On May 23, Lord Morley, in the House of Lords, moved the second reading of the Parliament Bill.

Lord Morley gave at the outset a short history of the Bill so far as it concerned the House. After the rejection of the Budget in November 1909, the Government propounded their policy, which was to take away the power to reject a Money Bill and also the power of absolute veto on General Bills. Then followed two elections confirming the policy of the Government, and now the Bill came to them after full discussion in the other House and after thousands of meetings in the country. He briefly sketched the well-known clauses of the Bill and submitted with all respect that the House had admitted in the most formal and distinct manner that their moral authority in discussing the Bill was not what it was before the Bill of the noble Marquess had passed the second reading. In some references to the terms which had been used, among others that this was a Single-Chamber Bill, Lord Morley was greeted with derisive cheers, and he retorted rather warmly with the charge that the cheers showed some ignorance of the relations between the two Houses, as in 1836 a scheme was proposed to a great extent similar to the clauses in the Bill. He scouted the idea that the changes which culminated in the Bill of the previous night and in the Parliament Bill were due to passing party shallow animosities, and he recalled the words of Lord Crewe, who declared that during the fifteen years he and his colleagues were in Opposition he could not recall that they had been able to do the slightest good, and these colleagues included Lord Rosebery and Lord Ripon. It was then Lord Crewe declared that they arrived at the resolution that such a system must come to an end. Now they had arrived at this situation that the claim put forward not long ago to control finance, the Executive Government, the change of Ministries, and of forcing a dissolution—all these powers—had been withdrawn. Then it is said their majority was composite but it was of the utmost importance to have as many people of various opinions as possible to support their policy. No one could deny that the action of the House had been uniformly partisan, and that of the worst description, but no one could deny intelligence and uprightness to individual members of the party opposite. He looked for a moment at the question of Home Rule, and used that as an argument in favour of the Bill. What did the Bill do? It really left to the House powers which were important, substantial, and even formidable. If those powers were wisely used in a spirit of co-operation they would enable the House to exercise a very constant influence on the whole character and shape of legislation. They could not consent to a Second Chamber constructed on the principle of resistance to the House of Commons and to a Bill that the country wanted. The Bill was there (he said striking the table), and the Bill stands; and he commended to their consideration the action of the Duke of Wellington in 1832 and of Lord Salisbury in 1887, which avoided possibly great disasters. He hoped they would avoid a course which might land the country in circumstances of great difficulty, and perhaps grave confusion.

Lord Midleton, leading for the Opposition, described the Bill as drastic and one-sided, and refused to mistake the House of Commons for the people—a House in which there was as much room for change and improvement as they could find in the House of Lords. He admitted that the Bill was before the country in 1910, but it was so placed and the election was so timed as to preclude any alternative being discussed. He reminded the House of the attempted legislation by the Home Rule Bill of Mr. Gladstone eighteen years ago, and showed the beneficial results of the rejection of that measure. For six years the present Government had been in office, and he ventured to say that if a Home Rule Bill was introduced it would be a very different scheme from that which they had rejected. He gave numerous instances to show that vast benefits had been derived from the procedure of the House in delaying and stopping hasty action on the part of the House of Commons. But if the House hesitated to pass Bills they were liable to censure; if they pressed for the consideration of a Bill by the people they were told that they were interfering with the sacred rights of the House of Commons, and that the Lords were the party opposed to the people. He had been asked if they had the courage of their convictions why did they not move the rejection of this Bill. They did not regard it as a permanent measure, and in agreeing to the second reading they were aware that they were making a heavy demand on the forbearance of the House. Declaring emphatically that if they agreed to the second reading they would have grave amendments to propose—a statement which elicited a hearty cheer all over the Opposition—he hoped the Government had not said their last word on the question.

In the discussion which followed Lord Marchamley believed that if the House rejected the Bill they would lead to a revolution in the country, as there was nothing before them to compare with it for the solution of the difficulty which had arisen. Lord Willoughby de Broke argued that there was, in fact, a very poor case made out against the House of Lords, which had never opposed any Bill for the social welfare of the people, but had carried great reforms. Lord Eversley, in a rapidly decreasing attendance, denied that there was any decline in the "personnel" of the House of Commons, which he had known since the time of Lord Palmerston. The Bill came to them not only by the sanction of that House, but the approval of two General Elections. In his opinion if the Government did not press the Veto Bill to a conclusion they would be regarded as traitors by the country.

Lord Londonderry considered the Parliament Bill as nothing more or less than an attack on the constitution. He regarded some of the speeches which members of the Government had made as trying to throw dust in the eyes of the people. It was said that the House was a blank wall to Liberal measures but he gave a flat denial to this, and enumerated Liberal Bills which the house had accepted, including the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill, the Trades Disputes Bill and other important measures. The present Bill was the direct result of log-rolling in the House of Commons; it was a purely party measure to enable the Government to pass a Home Rule Bill.

The debate was adjourned on the motion of Lord Cromer.

The debate was resumed on May 24, when the first speaker was Lord Cromer, who, dealing chiefly with the financial aspects of the questions raised by the Bill, insisted that financial control over the House of Commons was never more needed than it was now.

The Archbishop of Canterbury having spoken, the Lord Chancellor inquired whether now, after all that had passed during the twenty years they had been out of office, they were to withdraw the Bill to which the House of Commons had devoted so much of its time. As practical men they would see that they could not accept such a suggestion. There might be matters of consent—ulterior problems as to the House—hereafter, but it was only by recognising equality and fair play between both parties that there would be an opportunity of a settlement. He greatly regretted if there should be absent from the House either now or at any time the spirit to which the Archbishop referred, but he did feel that it would be encouraging an illusion if he said that the Government could depart from this Bill at this constitutional crisis.

After further discussion the debate was again adjourned.

The debate on the Parliament Bill was again resumed on May 25, the speakers including Lord Selborne and Lord Pentland, and was adjourned until Monday.

Lord Selborne thought the House would have noticed a very strange feature exhibited by members of the Government; not one of them had attempted to explain or defend the provisions of the Bill. If it became law in its present state the House of Commons would not resemble any other First Chamber in the world, and further, could there be found in the world a Second Chamber resembling the House of Lords? The Bill would render the House impotent, a mere sham, and it would establish a Single Chamber Government which could pass any revolutionary scheme that they desired. He spoke with indignation of the torrents of abuse, insult, and lies poured out on the House, a course of conduct in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Home Secretary excelled. As to the speech of the Lord Chancellor's demand for fair play, if they were going to task on to an unreconstituted House of Lords this Bill then they could not meet them. Their opinion was that the House, however reconstituted, should have such powers as were possessed by every civilised country and such as were given to the Second Chamber in the Transvaal just four years ago.

Lord Pentland took exception to the theory that if the Bill passed, the House of Commons could proceed to rash extravagant legislation, such as the abolition of the House of Lords, but at present either House might pass extravagant Acts. He urged that there should be no undue prolonging of the present stage of the controversy in order that they might get to the next step, which was inevitable. The present proposals of the Government had been before three Parliaments, there had been two General Elections, and he argued that the question was over-ripe for settlement. Proceeding, he minimised the importance of the Bill, and stated that the Government would not bring the machinery of the Bill into play except on great occasions. He believed the Bill would bring a measure of reconciliation between the Parliament and the people of the country.

Lord Newton conceded that there had been no hypocrisy about the debate, for it was made quite clear that the object of the Bill was to wipe out old scores and the establishing of the eternal predominance of the Liberal Party if it could be secured. Having discussed, with some shrewd thrusts, the speech of the Lord Chancellor, and described Home Rule as a species of blackmail, he confessed to a feeling of exasperation not because they had been defeated, but because they had been out-manœuvred and out-jockeyed, into rejecting the Budget and into entering the Conference.

The discussion proceeded in a small House from shortly before and after dinner, and in the course of it, suggestion was made from the Opposition side that the powers of the leaders should be equal to arriving at a settlement on general and non-party grounds. The speakers included Lord St. Davids, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Dunmore, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Lord Stanmore, Lord Sanhope, Lord Hylton, Lord Ellenborough, and Lord Zouche of Haryngworth.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

Lord Minto and Recent Progress.

Lord Minto presided over a crowded meeting at the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, yesterday afternoon, (May 25) at which an address on "The North-West Frontier Province of India" was delivered by Mr. W. R. H. Merk, late officiating Chief Commissioner of the Province.

In the course of his paper, in which he reviewed the history and the present condition of the clans, Mr. Merk laid stress on the civilising influences of railways and of education, and dealt with the wonderful work done in irrigation.

British supremacy was maintained by British officers, general order was upheld and British interests, including, of course, those of British subjects were enforced, but otherwise the people were left alone. He was sure that in this lay the solution of the problem; wherever in the borderland we were compelled to hoist our flag, let it mean a general peace, but not an interference with the self-government of the people. Once they were certain in their minds—and the difficulty was to convince them—that we had no intention of applying hated laws and detested system, they welcomed the general peace which saved them from collective disaster, and were glad enough to enjoy their own in their own way. At the same time the assumption of control brought with it the obligation of considering the material interests of the tribes. The chief question here was summed up in the one word—food. The population increased, not so fast as it might, owing to the diligent killing that went on, but still it increased; land in the hills was limited, and what were the clans to do? Their native bent was towards robbery and raids. If this congenial means of livelihood was cut off something else must take its place. As to this, enlistment in the Army continued; in addition the various corps of Militia and levies afforded service to some 7,000 tribesmen. It had been explained what had been done for trade among them, and how facilities had been afforded for more peaceful migrations to India, than were indulged in by the forbears of the borderers. And if in the areas about to be irrigated by the great canal projects now being undertaken or considered in the Punjab and Sind portions could be reserved for the hillmen, a step would have been taken with far-reaching consequences towards the pacification of the border.

Lord Minto, after paying a high tribute to the administrative abilities of Mr. Merk, spoke of the remarkable advance in civilisation that was taking place in the North-West Frontier Province. He himself was there the other day, and he found railways and excellent roads, and instead of long arduous marches which he himself had to undertake thirty years ago, it was now possible to travel rapidly by motors through country looking full of prosperity. The civilising power of railways was simply enormous, and he thought we should be on the right line if we developed our railways to the utmost in a commercial sense, for civilisation would advance much more quickly by commerce than by arms. (Hear, hear.) Altogether he considered that the country had reason to be very proud of what was going on, on the North-West Frontier. Civilisation had got the upper hand, and he believed the future to be decidedly hopeful. (Cheers.)

Sir Mortimer Durand, Col. Sir T. Holdich, and others took part in a discussion which followed, some of the speakers referring to gun-running and the acquisition of arms by the tribes, and expressing the conviction that this was a danger that should receive far more attention that it did at the hands of the British Government.

Mr. Merk, in replying to a vote of thanks, said that with the arming of the tribes there was all the more reason for the spread of civilisation, so as to win them over by all honourable means.

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

The Royal Memorial Fund.

At the recent meeting of the General Committee of the Indian Tea Association, it was stated, in the proceedings of the meeting held on the 9th May, 1911, that the Committee had decided to approach the President of the Executive Committee of this Fund, with reference to the recent decision of the Government of Burma not to establish a Pasteur Institute in that province.

On the 17th May, the Committee addressed the President on the subject forwarding copies of correspondence which had passed between the Government of Burma and themselves. From this correspondence it appeared that the Government of Burma had decided not to proceed with the project, because of the results of recent scientific researches. The Committee asked if the President of the Executive Committee of the Fund was in possession of any information regarding this decision, and if there were grounds for thinking that the results of recent researches might be such as to obviate the need for Pasteur Institutes.

The Hon. Mr. H. LeMesurier, C.S.I., the President of the Executive Committee, replied on the 20th May. He said that except for the correspondence referred to by the General Committee, the Fund was not in possession of any information on the subject of the modification of Pasteur treatment. Nor so far as he had been able to understand, did Government contemplate giving up the idea in consequence of recent research. He was, however, submitting the Committee's letter to Government, with a request that the matter might be finally decided and the result communicated to the Association. He pointed out, however, that a year had elapsed since the death of his late Majesty King Edward VII. He was consequently very anxious to close the Fund, and to place at the disposal of Government, the amount which had been collected. The estimated cost of establishing and equipping the Institute was Rs1,50,000. This sum had been earmarked for the special purpose of the Institute, and all donations given with that object would be held subject to a liability to be refunded, if the project were not carried out. So far the amount available Rs.1,20,000, which would be increased, it was hoped, to Rs. 1,50,000 by the levy which the Association had been asked to raise one anna per acre under the cultivation.

The Committee also had before them a letter, dated 20th May, 1911, from Mr. H. M. Cowan, I.C.S., one of the honorary secretaries of the King Edward Memorial Fund, in regard to the levy of one anna per acre. After discussion, they decided to reply to both letters to the effect that the Association had taken action in the matter of the levy. They also agreed to write again to those proprietors and agents who have not yet replied to the circular inviting their co-operation.

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N.-E. FRONTIER QUESTION.

The Chinese Army.

The policy followed by the Chinese Government in Tibet and the "peaceful penetration" of Chinese settlers into the tribal country north of Upper Burma have raised, what is called in India the North-East Frontier Question. There has also been the attempt by local officials to meddle in Bhutan, while the occupation of Rima beyond the extreme northern border of Assam has not been without its significance. The Peking authorities have evidently favoured a policy of activity and this they may persistently follow in the country west of the Upper Mekong Valley. In some quarters anxiety is felt as to immediate developments, but until China can put organised armies into the field, no serious danger of aggregation on her part is conceivable. In these circumstances, information as to her military strength is of particular intesest, and this is forthcoming in an article by Colonel A. W. S. Wingate in the last number of the "Journal" of the United Service Institution of India. Colonel Wingate writes with full knowledge of his subject, and he has had special experience in China itself. He holds that the Chinaman has not the natural fighting instinct, though he has no fear of death when there is any object to be gained by facing it. The soldier has always been looked down upon, and it was only the appearance of Yuan-shi-kai on the scene a few years ago that gave a fillip to the military profession—if such a term can be used in relation to China. As to the present position we are told that the actual state of the military and naval forces of China is not, when compared with those of other great nations, very far advanced. Her Navy is quite insignificant, and in view of the absence of a proper system of national finance and of the scarcity of money, it will be years before she can build up even a third-rate Navy. As to the Army, although there has been progress and improvement is continuing, yet it is a long way behind that of other powers. Voluntary enlistment still prevails, and it remains to be seen whether national service will be imposed. The celebrated Edict of October 1907, when Yuan-shi-kai's influence was supreme, ordered the raising of 36 Divisions of troops in the different Provinces and their equipment and training in the modern style. This force was called Lu-chun and it was to be ready by 1912. But in the present year only 10 Divisions and 22 mixed Brigades have been raised, a modified form of conscription having filled th ranks. It was the disgracing of Yuan-shi-kai tha undoubtedly checked the scheme of military reorganisation, and China's offensive and defensive power are still in the initial stage of development.

NUCLEUS OF GREAT ARMY.

Colonel Wingate admits that the nucleus of a great Army, with its arsenals, factories and magazines, has been formed and that it may develop, if China is left at peace with the world for a considerable number of years. But there are conditions which tell against any rapid improvement. The question of finance as in other countries, is of the first importance. There is no national Budget, and military expenditure is met in a haphazard way. Owing to lack of money, practical training in the field, and musketry and artillery practice are quite insufficient. The payment of the troops is still irregular though the men are better looked after than formerly. Medical and transport services are wholly inadequate for operations on a large scale there are no Generals with experience in modern warfare, mutual distrust and jealousy prevail among the higher classes, and last but not least, there is the lack of the spirit to fight and of a warlike or military class from which Officers can be drawn.

Colonel Wingate holds that China's military power is still nil and he gives the following reasons for his opinion:—

Notwithstanding that Chinese text-books in press upon the students the duty of developing the power of China, the danger of military weakness, and the importance of self-sacrifice for national interests in spite of all the fighting, in spite of all the reorganising of her forces, in spite of the reports of competent judges to the contrary, China's military power, when put in the scale against that of any of the five greatest military powers of the world is insignificant; it may be disregarded altogether from the point of view of aggression; and it will take at least twenty five years before she can stand up with any chance of success against a determined attack by either the Russian, Japanese, German, French or British Empires. I have arrived at this conclusion, because the great body of Chinese sentiment has been throughes the ages, and still remains to-day, consistently pacific intensely opposed to militarism in any form. There is no sort of analogy between the Chinese and Japanese in regard to warlike activity and aggressive enterprise.

When, therefore, mention is made of danger from China, this summary of the present position should be kept in mind. Yuan shi-kai, it is true, has again, come to the front again and he may quicken up the military reorganisation which he initiated, but China has a long way to travel before she can claim to be a Power capable of putting modern armies in the field.—"Pioneer."

THEIR MAJESTIES' THIRD COURT.

The third Court of the season was held at Buckingham Palace on May 24. Previous to the Court their Majesties received the Maharaja of Bikanir and the Maharaja and Maharani of Cooch Behar, with their son and daughter, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Dunlop Smith, the political aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State for India, being in attendance. The following members of the Royal family were present:—The Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, with Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein; the Duchess of Albany, Princess Alexandra of Teck, and Prince Alexander of Teck. The King and Queen, accompanied by the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne Room at half-past nine o'clock. The King wore the uniform as Admiral of the Fleet. Her Majesty wore a gown of apricot coloured satin, with white satin train embroidered with gold. Her ornaments were diamond collar, with rows of diamonds, and the lesser stars of Africa worn as pendants. Orders:—The Garter, Victoria and Albert, and the Crown of India.

Princess Victoria of Schleswing-Holstein wore a dress of cloth of silver, veiled with pale apple-green chiffon, finished with a hem of heavily embroidered silver. Over this fell an overdress in the same shade of green, composed of net embroidered with silks and beads of Oriental colours. The tunic fell in a point in front and in deeper points at either side, the points being finished with tassels of silk and beads. There was similar embroidery on the bodice, and the silver train, veiled with pale green, was draped with fine old lace.

The following members of the Government in the Cabinet were in attendance:—The Earl of Crewe, Mr. Churchill, and Mr. Lewis Harcourt.

The following were among those summoned to attend, some of whom were unable to obey their Majesties' command:—The Duke of Bedford, Duchesses of Bedford, Devonshire, and Dowager Westminster, Marquesses Ailsa and Ripon, Marchionesses Ailsa, Douro, Donegall, Normanby, and Ripon, the Earl of Lytton, Sir William Allchin, Sir Richard H. Charles, Sir Henry Seymour King and Lady King, Sir G. Scott Robertson, and Sir John Rolleston.

The King's band, conducted by Sir Walter Parratt, Master of the Music, was in attendance, and played a selection of music.

FOURTH COURT.

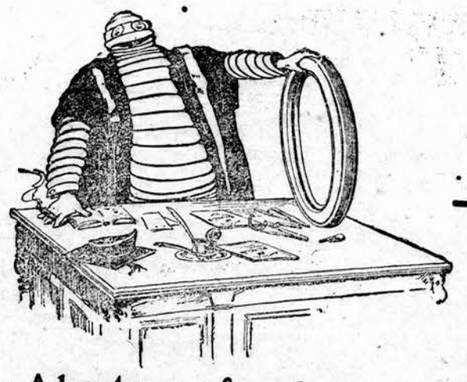
Their Majesties' fourth Court was held at Buckingham Palace last evening. The King wore the uniform as colonel-in-chief of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. The Queen wore a gown of cloth of silver with pearl embroidered overdress, with train of cloth of silver and lace, a diamond tiara and the following ornaments: Diamonds. Orders: The Garter, the Victoria and Albert, and the Crown of India.

Previous to the Court their Majesties received the Maharaja of Patiala and the Aga Khan, Lieut.-Col. Sir James Dunlop Smith, political aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State for India) being in attendance.

The following members of the Royal family were present:—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught, Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg), Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Alexander of Teck and Prince Alexander of Teck.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne Room at half-past nine o'clock. The following members of the Government in the Cabinet were in attendance: Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Mr. John Burns, and Earl Carrington.

The King's band, conducted by Sir Walter Parratt, Master of the Music, was in attendance, and played a selection of music.



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CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSNTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the above mentioned medicines these are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine cured me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicine will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.

8th September, 1905.

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TO GROW HAIR.
IF YOUR HAIR

is defective, that is, if it is falling off or turning prematurely grey, use this marvellous oil Keshranjan. It will perfectly cure all such defects, clear and cheer the brain and grow thick black hair. It is exceedingly sweet-scented

Price Re. 1-5 per Phial
(Post paid.)

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COMPOUND POWER OF GOLD,

This is one of the foremost medicines in Consumption or Phthisis. It cures all varieties of Consumption or Phthisis, and allays all the painful symptoms and affections supervening that dreadful disease.

Price per 7 doses ... ... Rs. 3
Packing and postage ... ... As. 3

Diabetes cure—The sovereign remedy for diabetes melotus and insipidus. All complaints cease rapidly and the cure is complete in a month.

Price Rs. 5 Post free Rs. 5-11.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise description of disease.

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GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.
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LATEST MODELS £3.10s. to £8
Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.
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W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 8.] [BOMBAY, June 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	80 1-16		5-16
do. Rentes ...	86 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	91 1-2	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64 5-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 9-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 5-8	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	53 1-4	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25 30 1-2	1-2	
do. at Berlin ..	20 43 1-2	1-2	
do. at New York...	4 85 7-3	since	1-3
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London	9th Mar.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 1-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 1-2	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4	un	chgd
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	1 3-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchanged.
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet—Steady.
Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £150,000.
The Bombay Mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.
EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 4d.
Bills on Bombay ... Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£35,800,000	Dec. £350,000
Public Deposits	...£11,600,000	Dec. £500,000
Other Deposits	...£41,200,000	Dec. £230,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	...£27,900,000	Dec. £630,000
Notes and Gold	...£29,030,000	Dec. £100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Dull.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	
Manchester	Quiet and steady.
Total Sales	2,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	200
Imports	7,000
Mid Americans	...5-31—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 11-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·99	7·91	7·61	7·30	7·15
—01	—01	—03	—·3	—01
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
7·09	7·07	7·07	7·08	
—02	—02	—02	—01	

Liverpool market closed on Friday and Saturday.
New York Official noon call July 15·31 Oct. 13·43.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	4,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ...	4,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Exports to Continent ...	5,000
Spot Cotton—	15·25—10
Futures—Month of July	Advanced on bull support and shorts covering and declined later on Southern selling of futures in the local market.
15·53—49	
Futures—Month of Oct	
13·44—05	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...15 7-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of July	...15·43—94
Do. do Oct.	...13·31—03
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales	9,000
Do. Speculation	1,000
Do. Exportation	.....
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	42,000
Do. Actual Export	4,000
Do. Import of the Week ...	52,000
Do. Stock	795,000
East Indian total sales ...	200
Do. Indian Speculation ...	.....
Do. Exportation	.....
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	4,000
Do. Actual Exports	2.0
Do. Week's Imports	10,000
Do. Stocks in Liverpool ...	13,000
Afloat Americans	60,000
Do. Indian	25,000

Into Sight and Visible Supply not received.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...31 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Red Karachi ...33—1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Tone of wheat—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 33 1-2
Do. Months—June July—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...34
Do. Month—June—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gunzeat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...43 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...46 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...39 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers—Antwerp.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...68 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—June-July—Done.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...63 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 3-8—1-16
RUBBER—
Para Rubber .. 4 2 1-2—Sellers—Quiet.
METALS—
Copper Brazlers ...8 67
Yellow Metal ...d 5 7-8
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ... 4 12 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool ... 10 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India,. 5 3 6
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. ...12 7 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...July-Aug.
Tone—Quiet—Not much enquiry.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India 12 7 1-2—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—Dull.
German Beet-root 88 p. c ...10 8 1 2
Months of Shipments ...July.
Tone—Quiet more disposition to sell, fair business at easier rates.
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 6 3-4—Sellers

Months of Shipments ...June-August.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 1 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—Firm.
Java General Tone—Firm and better demand—Not much doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [9TH June, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
11 Boxes Gold Bullion.	7,68,000	London	Chartered Bank
26 Boxes Gold Bullion.	16,05,120	do	National Bank
Sovereigns	13,125	do	Do.
3 Boxes Gold Bullion.	1,53,600	do	Mercantile Bank
3 Boxes Gold Bullion.	2,30,400	do	International Bank
4 Boxes Gold Bullion,	2,30,400	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns	22,500	do	Do.
244 bars Silver	4,50,000	do	Mercantile Bank
404 do.	7,50,000	do	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 7th June, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	44	50,637
B and C I Railway ...	56	67,299

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened firm at 1s. 4 31-32d. T. T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight credits. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance. Private bills cannot be placed at better than our quotation. Far Eastern rates are steady.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Do. do Forward	...1s 4 5-32d. July
Do. do France	...170
Do. do Marks	...137 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133 1-4
Shanghai "	...178
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 9-16 for Cash and 96 3-8 for the Settlement and has improved in both positions during the day, closing as under. A moderate business has been done,
We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs. 96 10 0
Settlement	... " 96 8 0

BULLION :—
In London Bar Silver was unchanged yesterday at 24 9-16 for ready and 24 5-8 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 53 1-4. The local market opened quiet at yesterday's rates and has remained steady during the day. Bar gold is steady.
We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 24 0 0
Australian " ...	...	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	" 62 9 0
" 1st settlement ...		" 62 9 0
" 2nd Settlement ...		" 62 12 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs the Secretary of State placed 30·80 lakhs Bills at 1s. 3 15-16d. and 29·20 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 3 31-32d. tenderers receiving four per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 83·90 lakhs and for next week the amount to be offered is reduced to 50 lakhs.
The steamer which left London on the 19th May and arrived to-day with the mail of the 26th May brings £200,000 bar gold, and £170,000 silver for Bombay, and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...Rs.	4,90,000
Bombay	... "	8,10,000
Madras	... "	7,10,000
Total...	... "	20,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 26th May and comes with the mail of 2nd June brings, £210,000 bar gold £230,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...Rs.	6,70,000
Bombay	... "	9,70,000
Madras	... "	10,20,000
Total...	... "	26,60,000

The steamer which left London on the 2nd June and comes with the mail of the 9th June brings £200,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...Rs.	12,10,000
Bombay	... "	11,40,000
Madras	... "	8,30,000
Total...	... "	31,80,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	22,70,000	.....
Other Deposits	3,76,000	.....
Sundries	56,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	14,11,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	58,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	.....	14,35,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	19,68,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	10,95,000
Bullion	.....	43,000
Balance with other Banks. ...	...	3,88,000
Sundries	71,000	.....
Cash	.....	4,89,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales. 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	42,887	39,754	+ 3,133
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 8th June.	2,227,801	3,002,868	—775,067
Shipments for the week Europe ...	10,728	31,709	—20,981
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	29,788	29,244	+19,554
Total...	50,516	51,9·3	— 1,437
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 8th June Europe ...	841,297	963,859	—152,562
China ...	13,518	91,*52	— 78,142
Japan ...	494,93.	761,673	—266,836
Coast Ports ...	27,816	29,151	— 1,335
Total...	1,347,460	1,846,335	—498,875
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ...	14,399	9,147	+ 5,225
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	1,38.	Nil	+ 1,383

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 20th May 1911—7,579 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct, 1910, to 31st March 1911—2,999 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

....	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	3,089	396,645	421,310
Central India... ...	1,156	143,990	210,859
Barsee and Nagur ...	2,363	111,680	263,735
Berar	3,269	347,989	252,407
Central Provinces ...	1,001	145,435	292,657
Total Omras ...	10,878	1,145,739	1,711,268
Dholleras	8,943	224,698	225,763
Broach	1,935	217,424	301,041
Compts and Dharwar.	12,972	143,740	171,645
Westerns	2,062	15,406	28,274
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	861	292,385	406,625
Bengals (Rajputana)...	2,701	120,001	111,723
Sind	2,313	56,794	41,350
Persian	81	2,301	3,721
American	Nil	6,522	823
Egyptian	141	2,258	397
Other sorts	Nil	533	238
Total ...	42,887	2,227,801	3,002,868

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 1st June, 1911	2,227,801
	2,477,801
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 1st June, 1911	1,347,460
	1,130,341
Afloat	15,782
	1,114,459
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	547,895
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 2nd June, 1910 ...	566,564
Difference since last week	+ 14

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
Moderate fluctuations have occurred in the Home markets during the past week. The Bureau Report caused no perceptable change, but dry weather in America lately has given rise to some anxiety. As so much depends on the production of a large crop during the coming season, it is only natural that the market should show nervousness on the circulation of unfavourable weather reports. Drought is the prevailing cry now, and should it continue it will no doubt cause damage to the young crop. If, however, rain sets in shortly, we shall probably see a prompt reaction. This is merely the preliminary canter. Many ups and downs will occur before any decided opinion can be formed regarding the ultimate outturn of the crop and we look for sharp fluctuations on weather reports during the next two or three months. On the week old crop rates are 14 points lower in New York and New Crop 23 points higher, while Liverpool is 3 points higher in old crop months and 12 points higher in new.
The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Difference.
Futures July ...	15·74	15·60	—·14
" Oct. ...	13·19	13·42	+·23
Spot ...	15·85	15·85	unchgd
New Orleans—			
Futures July ...	15·62	15·43	—·14
" Oct. ...	13·14	13·31	+·17
Spot ...	15 7-16	15 7-16	unchgd
Liverpool—			
Futures June-July..	7·93	7 99	+·03
" Oct.-Nov...	7·03	7·15	+·12
Spot ...	8·33	8·31	—·02

The tone of the local market has been steadier and contracts rates have advanced, though there has been very little business doing. On Wednesday last a few hundred bales fine M. G. Bengal, November delivery, changed hands in the bazaar at Rs. 296, and good Broach touched Rs. 311. Fluctuations have since occurred. There is little disposition to operate in New Crop either way, and exporters are out of the market.
We have seen better markets this week for ready cotton, and at times the demand has been quite good. On Tuesday and Wednesday last sales at Colaba reached about 15,000 bales a day. The enquiry has run chiefly on high class Oomras and Bengals, and selection is now becoming difficult, as the market has lately been swept of most of the available lots of nice quality. Exporters have been the best buyers, and have paid full prices for choice lots. Mills have bought quietly.
Rain has fallen in the Berars and Central Provinces during the past week, but the regular monsoon has not yet set in, though from to-day's weather reports it appears to have been established on the West Coast as far as Marmagoa.

LATER.

The market has been quiet to-day with only a moderate enquiry for ready cotton. Contract rates are as under, but still continue irregular.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach	Rs.	360	June
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	"	358	do
Do H G Westerns	"	327	do
Do M G do	"	331	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	308·9	March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...	"	246	Jany.
Fine M G Bengal	"	272	"

The Liverpool market is closed and there is consequently no opener this evening.

FREIGHTS.

Since our last report the market has declined sharply, and engagements made this week are on a lower level than we have seen for some weeks.
The following bookings have taken place :—
Dunkirk.—Wheat 15s, seeds 13s 6d for June.
Antwerp.—Seeds at 14s 6d for June.
Hull.—Seeds at 13s 6d for June.
Leghorn.—Wheat at 16s 6d for June.
Genoa.—Seeds at 14s 6d June and 14s 3d July.
Steamers have also been chartered at lower rates, and the whole position is much weaker since the commencement of June.
The following fixtures are reported :—
S. S. "Asama". Bombay to one p. p. at 18s 6d D-W basis ; excluding French ports ; June.
S. S. "Rokeby". Bombay to one p. p. at 18s 6d D-W basis ; June.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
After the settlement of the May "Suttas" the market ruled firm during the early part of the past week, and prices improved nearly 5 annas per cent ; but later on owing to easier markets at Home, due to large shipments made in May, rates gave way 3 annas and the market closes easier. With a moderate La Plata crop, say about 350,000 tons against a crop of 600,000 tons last year, we look for a material advance later on.
We quote :—

Ready	...Rs. 11 13 0 B. T.
September	...Rs. 12 13 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
There is very little doing and prices are easier all round.
We quote :—
Brown Cawnpore ready R R.. Rs. 6 11 6 R. T.
GINGELLYSEED :—
The market has ruled quiet with only a small business passing, and prices are easier.
We quote :—

Bold white 85 per cent,.....	Rs.	51	0 0
Yellow Hinganghat.....	Rs.	57	0 0
Black Kutni	Rs.	43	0 0

CASTORSEED :—
The market has been steady with a moderate enquiry.
We quote :—

Ready.....	Rs.	34	8 0

COTTONSEED :—
A quiet market. Prices rather easier.
We quote :—
Ready .....Rs. 21 0 0
POPPYSEED :—
The market has been quiet with little business passing.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	9	11 0 B.T.

GROUNDNUTS :—
We have no change to report in this market.
We quote :—

Bold	Rs.	41	8 0
Small.....	Rs.	40	0 0

MOWRASEED :—
A small business doing.
We quote :—
July-August.....Rs. 7 1 0 R.T.
WHEAT :—
Shippers are buying pissi wheat in the up country markets but there is nothing doing here,
We quote :—
White Delhi ready R-R... Rs. 4 10 0 R. T,
White Delhi July. ... " 4 11 0 "
White Delhi Aug.-Sept ... " 5 1 0 "

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has improved during the past week and has at times been strong with a fairly large business doing in 10's and 20's. At the close the market is steady and the demand has fallen off to some extent.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	—	...	42,887 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	273,444 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	143,879 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	31,272 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	6,044 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	36,223 "
Groundnuts...	...	...	10,125 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	29,034 "
Rice ...	...	...	222,099 "
Myrabollams ...	...	...	26,428 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	55,133 "
Mowraseed ...	...	...	5,467 "
Gram ...	...	...	31,504 "
Joowar ...	...	...	2,010 "
Maize ...	...	...	5,840 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS :—The demand here continues slack. The Manchester market is closed for the Whitsuntide holidays and there is consequently nothing doing.
GREY GOODS :—The market is quiet but steady.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is dull. Prices quoted are too high to lead to business. An improvement is expected if the monsoon opens well.
TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—There is very little doing here. Prices are steady. The Home market is firm.
TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market remains steady. Home prices are not declining and distant shipments are wanted now.
DHOOTIES :—The demand is poor. The Home markets continue firm.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market shows a slight advance during the week ; but prices here do not show any change owing to large stocks and poor demand from the districts.

PETROLEUM.

		per case
Snowflake Brand ...150 °	American	Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150 °	American	" 5 12 2
Chester Brand ... 75 °	Abel A'can	" 4 12 2
Davoe's Brilliant ... 76 °	Abel A'can	" 4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125 °	American	" 4 0 2
Tiger Brand ...125 °	American	" 4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125 °		per 2 tins " 3 10 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125 °		" 3 10 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125 °		" 3 0 0 per 2 tins " 3 10 0
Camel Brand in tins125 °		

Unsteady.
The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godowa Price. Delivery Charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
KerosineOil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukke," per two tins ...	4 3 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	3 9 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2 14 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market is steady and active, and prices have advanced in many cases during the week. Expectation of a timely and favourably monsoon is one of the chief causes of the rise in the prices of mill shares. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 1,675 ; Bank of India's are steady at Rs. 68 ; Indian Specie Bank shares have improved to Rs. 51 1-2 ; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares at Rs. 10 ; and Eastern Bank's are steady at Rs. 78 : In Mill Companies, Central India have advanced to Rs. 1,745 ; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares to Rs. 1,170 ; Crescent's to Rs. 67 1-2 ; David's to Rs. 387 1-2 ; Edward Sassoon Mill shares to Rs. 190 ; Framjee Petit's are unchanged at Rs. 1,300 ; Finlay's have advanced to Rs. 250 ; Imperial's to Rs. 90 ; Khattau Makanji Mill shares to Rs. 810 ; Kohinoor's are at and about Rs. 660 ; Leopold's have improved to Rs. 66 1-2 ; Lakhmi Cotton to Rs. 1,400 ; Manekjee Petit's to Rs. 2,665 for July delivery ; Morarjee Goculdas' are steady at Rs. 2,800 ; New Great Eastern at Rs. 170 ; New City of Bombay have advanced at Rs. 750 ; Phoenix are steady at Rs. 75 ; Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., shares have improved to Rs. 795 ; Standard's to Rs. 970 ; Swan's to Rs. 200; Swadeshi to Rs. 1,110; and Vishnu Cotton Mills ordinary share to Rs. 505. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 240 ; Bamankuas at Rs. 7 ; Badham Pile's at Rs. 91 C.D. ; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation are steady at Rs. 560 ; Bombay E. S. and Tramways Company ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 130 and preference shares have improved to Rs. 171 1-2 ; Bombay Flour's are steady at Rs. 820 ; Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have been placed at Rs. 277 1-2 and preference shares at Rs. 284 1-2 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares are unchanged at and about Rs. 825; Shivrajpur Syndicate shares have been put through at Rs. 17 3-4; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 65, deffered shares to Rs. 102, and preference shares are steady at Rs. 158; Treacher's are steady at Rs. 530; and Kemp's are quiet at Rs. 170. In Press Companies, Mofussil's have advanced to Rs. 885; New Berar's are steady at Rs. 535; and Indian Cotton at Rs. 135. In Railways Companies, Tapti Valley Railway shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 481 1-4 to 482 1-2; Ahmedabad-Prantej are steady at Rs. 620; and a good lot of Amritsar-Patti Railway shares has been placed at Rs. 125. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

FRONTIER PROVINCE WHEAT.

The final forecast of the wheat crop of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1910-11 reads :—
[Taken on the average of the five years ending 1908-09, the area under wheat in the Province represented about 3·7 per cent. of the total area under wheat in British India. The ratio of the irrigated wheat acreage to the total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in this Province in the same period average (a) 39·0 and (b) 24·2 per cent. respectively. In the North-West Frontier Province the ratio this year is 27·0 per cent.]
Season.—The monsoon rains were timely and well distributed, and enabled the cultivators to commence sowings under favourable circumstances. In September the rainfall was much below the average throughout the Province, except in the Marwat Tahsil of the Bannu District, while October and November were totally dry months. The winter rains broke out in December, but were much below the average except in Hazara. Good and well distributed rains, however, fell in January 1911, and, as anticipated in the first forecast, considerable further sowings were made both on irrigated and unirrigated areas. The rainfall in February, though below normal, was beneficial, and was followed by copious and well distributed rains in March, which greatly improved the condition of the standing crops. Hailstorms did considerable damage to corps in six villages of the Kohat District.
Area.—the total area sown with wheat as now ascertained amounted to 1,033,200 acres against 1,007,800 acres in the previous year and 1,019,500 acres in the year 1908-09. The gross acreage is 2·5 per cent. in excess of the last year and 1·7 per cent. above the quinquennial average. The increase, which mainly occurred in the irrigated area, is shared by nearly all the districts. The only district which shows a decrease in the total area sown is Dera Ismail Khan, where the area has contracted from 146,000 acres to 142,400 acres, or by 2·5 per cent. In this district there is a rise in the irrigated area, while the unirrigated area has decreased by 10,300 acres. The heavy floods of July last, which washed away all the embankments in this district, are the principal contributing cause. The decrease in the Tochi Agency is insignificant and calls for no remarks. The irrigated and unirrigated areas as compared with the previous year are as noted below :—

	1909-10	1910-11
Irrigated ...	257,300	279,400
Unirrigated ...	750,500	753,900
Total ...	1,007,800	1,033,300

The above figures show a rise of 9 per cent in the irrigated area and about 0·5 per cent. in the unirrigated.
Outturn.—The total outturn of wheat is estimated at 266,038 tons, or 577 lbs. per acre, against 235,201 tons, or 523 lbs. per acre, in the preceding year and 213,274 tons, or 469 lbs. per acre, in 1908-09. The yield of the year under review is 13·1 per cent. 3·1 per cent. better than the figure of the previous year and the quinquennial average respectively. This year the outturn is generally slightly above normal in all the districts and agencies except Dera Ismail Khan District, where for the unirrigated crops it is reported to be below the average.
Prices.—As compared with the previous year, wheat was selling at rates varying from Rs. 2-13-8 to Rs. 3-10-2 per maund in Peshawar against Rs. 3-10-2 to Rs. 4-6-1 last year. In Dera Ismail Khan it was sold at Rs. 2-10-0 to Rs. 3-1-11 against Rs. 3-4-6 to Rs. 3-12-9 per maund in the proceeding year. On the whole the prices were easy throughout the year under report, and may be expected to fall as the new harvest's grain comes into the market.
The general harvesting of the crop began on the following dates. There was no delay as compared with the usual periods for harvesting operations except in Kohat were, owing to prolonged rains, the reaping of the crop was deferred for a fortnight.

Hazara ...	... 15th May 1911
Peshawar ...	... 1st May 1911
Kohat ...	... 20th May 1911 on irrigated and 1st May 1911 on unirrigated Lands
Bannu ...	... 15th May 1911
Dera Ismail Khan...	20th May 1911
Tochi ...	... 15th May 1911
Kurram ...	... 15th May 1911

DAILY EXPORTS,—JUNE 9.

FOR LONDON.
Caledonia s—500 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 60 cwts cashewnuts, R Jivandas and Co ; 100 bales hemp, E Oomersey ; 9 bales carpets, King King and Co ; 76 cwts olibanum, A K Noorbhai and Co ; 210 cwts turmeric, Bawer and; Krause ; 120 cwts deer horns, J Rahimtulla 90 cwts condiments, Dajibhai Dadabhai.
Elmvolosi —1,000 cwts castorseed, Devchand and Co ; 104 bales hemp, M Moolji and Co ; 2,010 cwts castorseed, G Bhimji ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Magonlal ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, M Laloobhai ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR ANTWERP.
Gramsbergen s—504 cwts myrabollams, W Bacher; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 60 bales hemp, S Surajmal and Co ; 118 bales hemp and 55 bales cottonfly, K Vishram and Co ; 25 bales sawri cotton, 77 bales cotton droppings, S M Kirtikar and Co ; 241 bales cotton droppings, H Assoor ; 7,000 cwts linseed and 7,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.
Culna s—55 bales hemp, C Peraj ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 6,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon ; 340 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Moshona s—453 cwts rapeseed, G Ramji ; 6,500 tilseed, 6,080 linseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR HAMBURG.
Claverley s—165 bales cottou, M Bhimji and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co ; 1,008 cwts myrabollams' E Oomersey ; 173 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 165 bales cotton fly, and 50 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co ; 1,015 cwts groundnuts, Parekh Bros and Co ; 1,000 cwts flour, D Merwanji ; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.
Neuenfels s—830 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR BREMEN.
Nenewfels s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR GENOA.
Alexandra s—2,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros ; 500 cwts myrabollams, K Kessowji and Co ; 200 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Claverley s—2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.
FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)
Clan Sinclair s—55,700 cwts castorseed, 4,000 massoor, Ralli Bros.
FOR HONGKONG.
Capri s—156 cwts sharkfins, E Mouledina ; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 600 bales twist, David Sassoon ; 1,000 bales twist, S J David.
Colombo Maru s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Capri s—200 bales cotton, Bruel and Co ; 400 bales cotton, N M Essabhai ; 1,897 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Company : 62 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Colombo Maru s—229 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 557 bales cotton, M B Kaisna.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Capri s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, M H Dehdasti.
Colombo Maru s—70 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR OSAKA.
Capri s—200 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.
Colombo Maru s—200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.
FOR YOKKAICHI.
Colombo Maru s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," June 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 26th May, arrived yesterday morning, in Bombay and brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Nowat, Dr A G and Mrs	Westmacott, Mr F
Orton, 2nd Lt J O C	

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Bartholomew, Capt	Macleod, Hon N C
Desai, Mr B J	Macry, Rev Father A
D

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 26.

AN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

THE present Imperial Conference is not, apparently, a very strong body in point of initiative. Sir Joseph Ward's resolution in favour of an Imperial Council seems to have elicited a series of speeches in which very just stress was laid upon the difficulties of such a project, but little was forthcoming in the way of constructive suggestion. We all know that the problem of combining a unified Imperial policy with a diffused responsibility is a hard one; but, since its solution is vital to the permanence of the Empire, real statesmanship should not be satisfied to face it in a spirit of resigned impotence. One objection to Sir Joseph Ward's proposal, which came from Mr. Asquith, is important because of its origin. The Premier complained that the projected body "would have power to impose upon the Dominions a policy from which one or more of them might dissent, which in many cases would involve expenditure, and that expenditure would have to be met by taxation, although the people of the Dominion might not approve the policy." One will endeavour to remember those scruples when Mr. Asquith proposes to execute a measure of Home Rule disapproved by the people of England and financed out of their pockets.

THE DICTATES OF REASON.

The high quality of the debating power of the House of Lords was never brought out more prominently than in the discussion on the second reading of the Parliament Bill. Three days have been occupied with it, and each day's quota of speeches has been full of interest; each day has seen new facets cut on this touchstone of argument; and the infinite variety is not yet exhausted, for the House has yet to hear Lord Halsbury and Lord Rosebery. Throughout yesterday's sitting, it was evident that the patriotic note of conciliation of the Archbishop of Canterbury had struck a responsive chord, and the sentiment was general. Lord Selborne made the best debating points of the day in a speech of great breadth and force. He was entitled to indulge his feeling of indignation at the campaign of invective with which the Peers have been assailed during the past two years, and to place the discreditable performances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Home Secretary on the platform against the studied ultimatum of the Lord Chancellor as collective examples of the spirit of party vengeance in which the Government have approached the question of the relation of the two Houses. His challenge to the Government to proceed to a national instead of forcing a party settlement will be heeded in the country if it is ignored at Downing-street, and it plainly points the truth that if the Coalition Ministry persist in their plan of degradation of the Peers, the evil must in due time be undone by party means of another complexion.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AMENITIES.

The proposal made by certain distinguished Russians, that an invitation should be extended to a representative number of English public men concerned with Parliament and journalism to visit the Tsar's dominions is likely to bear fruit, it seems, and the visit is fixed to take place in the autumn. Such a visit is calculated to produce the best results, and as a means of education will be invaluable to any who may set out on so memorable a journey with a preconceived opinion against Russian ideas and methods. To the Parliamentary section the development of the Duma will especially be a point of interested examination, and the name of the President of the Russian Chamber at the head of the Reception Committee will ensure that a full opportunity will be given to the visitors to see the working of the representative system as applied to this great and complex congeries of nations.

FROM OVERSEAS.

Sir George Reid's reception in honour of the Commonwealth Ministers who have come over for the Imperial Conference was, in its own way, one of the most striking of the important functions that filled the list of the week's doings. As Labour Ministers, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Batchelor, and Senator Pearce enlist the curiosity and the interest of politicians of all shades, and the ordeal of questioning and scrutiny which the visitors went through would have been disconcerting to more self-conscious persons. But the native frankness and candours of the Australian avoided all embarrassments, and, as Mr. Batchelor put it, the visitors were relieved to find from their experience that the English people were "quite British." What does strike one about the Australian Prime Minister and his colleagues is the ingenuousness with which they approach the biggest international problems. Mr. Fisher has high ideals, and he expresses them with engaging confidence in the benevolence of nations and the beneficent tendency of human nature. The bond of Empire is with him, but the indication of a larger bond of amity between the English-speaking nations. This is an admirable sentiment, and it is put before one with a freshness and a disdain of ancient prejudices that disarm criticism to a large extent, though it does not obliterate the consciousness of the intervening difficulties. But, as preliminary to the important discussions that are to come, the sentiments expressed are pregnant of aid to the Imperial idea.

OXFORD AND GREEK.

The decision of Congregation at Oxford making Greek an optional subject in Responsions for candidates going in for the schools of Mathematics or Natural Science will send a thrill through the whole body of Oxford men, past and present. It was only arrived at after a long and weighty discussion, but it was approved by a majority so emphatic—156 votes to 79—that it is bound to have an immense effect on the whole controversy. It has not shaken the conception that a scholar who knows no Greek is no scholar at all. He may be an admirable mathematician, but we venture to say that even in that, as well as in Natural Science, "The mighty Stagirite" is not yet by any means a negligible quanity; and it will scarcely be matter of satisfaction to an Oxford man to feel that he has crammed up his Aristotle through the medium of translations. However, as Mr. Matheson and Dr. Gilbert Murray put it the educational facts of the country and of the world, and the handicap imposed upon classical teaching in the dead weight of unwilling men who are dragged into it, have to be considered; and, as the Public Orator plainly hinted, if the University herself does not adopt some such compromise as was voted, a Commission may one day come and force it upon her, probably with even more unpleasing accompaniments. A brave fight has been made, but the perils of carrying it on any farther have become too acute. One fears it must be said that Congregation has done the only possible and wise thing.

SIR THOMAS BROCK.

The honour so worthily conferred by his Majesty on the sculptor of the Queen Victoria Memorial, and in the most picturesque of all ways—in the persence of a multitude of the recipient's fellow-subjects—has been well earned. Sir Thomas Brock's statue of the Queen follows worthily the noble effigy which adorns the sea-front of Hove and is one of the finest pieces of monumental statuary produced in England, during the past quarter of a century. In executing these great compositions, Sir Thomas Brock has sought to perpetuate not only the visible personality of the Queen, but also her virtues, and the grandeur of her position, just as Benjamin Constant did in the famous portrait of her Majesty which held the place of honour in the 1900 Royal Academy. Such works as these, of statuary and of the painter's art, transcend in value all displays of mere realism by their added symbolical power. They are, to use a very hackneyed phrase, not merely statues or paintings, but poems; and the heighest honours conferable upon an artist are due to the man who achieves them. In other respects Sir Thomas Brock richly deserves his new dignity. A great artist himself, he is, for example, one of the most generous admirers of the work of his peers in all branches of art. He is as incapable of littleness of mind as he is of littleness of work.

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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

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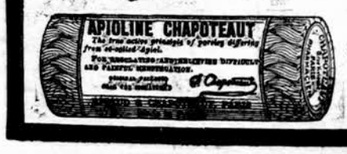

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